The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Hon. Robert Mclane to be Minister to Mexico.

CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS.

Persistent Struggles Over the Appropriation Bills.

DISAGREEMENT ON THE POST-RATE QUESTION.

Pathetic Appeal from the President to Pass the Revenue Measures.

THEIR MESSAGE LAID ON THE TABLE.

NO ADJOURNMENT.

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES FROM PARAGUAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

The President has determined to appoint Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, as Minister to Mexico. The confirmation is expected to be sent to the Senate on Saturday. The programme is to send Mr. Johnson without instructions restricting him as to his course, but leaving it to his discretion to recognize either the Church party or the Liberals, or neither.

The House agreed to the report of the Nichols Investigating Committee, in the Bearing Corruption case, under the operation of the previous question, without debate. The friends of Speaker Orr stifled the debate, because they knew there was a purpose to attach him severely in connection with this case, if the discussion was opened.

It is a significant fact that the vote of thanks to Speaker Orr received only one hundred and twenty votes—little more than a majority of the whole House—many members who would not vote "yea" remaining silent.

The President's Message, urging the immediate passage of the bills increasing the revenue, was tabled by the Senate the instant the reading was closed.

The Senate has piled numerous amendments upon the Miscellaneous bill—among others, one providing for a temporary continuance of the Mail service with California, by both the Panama and the Tehuantepec routes.

The President is in one of the Senate ante-rooms, examining and signing bills.

Postmaster-General Brown is improving.

At this hour—10 o'clock—all the Appropriation bills are passed except the Miscellaneous, the Ocean Mail, and the Post-Office. The probability is decidedly that the Ocean Mail bill will be lost. The Miscellaneous bill is in danger of failing because of its amendment providing for the release of twenty millions of Treasury notes, without a provision for the modification of the Tariff.

Senator MALLORY is now on the floor of the House, urging the Chairman of the Post-Office Committee to sustain the Senate amendment to the Appropriation bill, providing $32,000 for mail steamers from Charleston to Havana.

The vote is now being taken on a motion to suspend the rules to refer the Miscellaneous bill, with the Senate's amendments, to the Committee of the Whole.

Ten o'clock.—In the Senate Mr. SEWARD is making an earnest speech against the persistent effort of Congress to pass a provision for the removal of the Six Nations of New-York Indians. He declared his determination to resist it to the end, and compelled its abandonment.

Speaker ORR has just come in. The Members begin to droop under the last week's excitement. They are hanging drearily on sofas or in the ante-rooms.

The probability is that the new Post-office Appropriation bill will come from the House, and that the Senate will pass it without any of its former amendments.

Eleven o'clock.—The Senate is discussing the Light-house Appropriation bill. There is no excitement.

Midnight.—Still quiet. The House has sent over a new Post-office Appropriation bill, which, it is believed, will pass without material amendment.

Twelve forty.—The Senate took up the House new Postal bill. *Fitch said he would move to table.*

THOMAS—(Sarcasm)—"I'll make a short story of it, by objecting to a second reading."

SEWARD read from the Parliamentary law, clearly showing the duty of the Senate to ask a Committee of Conference in a disagreement between the two Houses.

Senators begin to come in again from the lobbies and the interest is increasing. The Senate generally looks sulky at the presumed indignity of the House.

Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made no effort to untie the knot and save the bill. The Republicans looked on quietly, and took no part.

The Senate agreed to a Conference at 1¼ o'clock.

Two o'clock.—Awaiting the action of the House on the Appropriation bills. A few scattered spectators in the galleries. The Senate very thin and stupid. Half an hour later went into Executive Session.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

Eight o'clock, P. M.—The House has just suspended the rules to enable Mr. MILES to introduce his resolution for the removal of the desks from the Hall—the great reform of the age.

The Post-Office bill having been returned to the Senate, in consequence of the Senate's amendment increasing the rates of postage, which the House considered into a violation of its constitutional prerogatives, Mr. PENDLETON is preparing a new bill, which he will introduce on the first opportunity, similar in all respects to the original which first passed the House. The Senate refuses to notice the bill returned to them, but I learn that they will take up a new bill if sent to them and avoid the Constitutional objection.

All the Appropriation bills are disposed of, excepting the Post-Office, the Miscellaneous and the Ocean Steamer. The latter will be put as in the Senate, as an amendment to the Miscellaneous bill.

Both Houses are full, and the members are perfectly sober.

A heavy rain is falling.

Nine o'clock.—MILES' resolution was adopted by thirty majority, and the desks will be removed from Representative Hall.

The resolution of thanks to Speaker ORR was just introduced.

The President and Cabinet have just arrived, and are located in the Vice-President's room. The Hon. Mr. CRAMER and Mr. EDWIN O'BRIEN are on the floor. Excellent order prevails.

A Message was just received from the President urging Congress to save the country from the disgrace of protest, and stating that eighteen millions of Treasury Notes fall due by the 1st of June, without means of payment.

Ten o'clock.—The vote of thanks to the Speaker was carried—Yeas, 120; Nays, 32. The vote to Speaker KEITT at the close of the Thirty-fourth Congress stood, Yeas, 118; Nays, 95.

The *Tribune* of yesterday charges Messrs. ORR and PUGH with dodging the latter vote. These gentlemen had been sick, and absent from the House for several days previous to the vote being taken.

The Miscellaneous bill with an omnibus-load of amendments has just returned to the House from the Senate, also the unfortunate Post-Office Appropriation bill, with a resolution stating that "Senators know their duty, and needed no instruction from the members of the House,—that the house could dispose of the Senate's amendment as it pleased." It is evident that they will refuse to consider any other Post-office bill, though Mr. PENDLETON will introduce one to be laid upon us instructed by the Committee.

The Message will soon be read, and will be followed by a Treasury Note bill, authorizing the release of twenty millions.

All the Cabinet but Mr. BROWN are on the floor of the House, fighting for the bill.

Eleven o'clock.—The House has just refused to suspend the rules to take up Pendle' Treasury-Note bill. Ayes, 109; Nays, 97. Another defeat of the Administration, in the very face of the Cabinet.

Secretary THOMSON says he has seen six Congresses close, but this is the most sober and most sombre one he has ever known.

Twelve o'clock.—The House has just passed a new Post-office bill without a division, but it is said by a number of Senators present on the floor that the Senate will reject it, as they have already passed such a bill with amendments. This latter bill, with the Senate's resolution returning it to the House, was refused to be taken up again in the House by a vote of 84 to 86, on the suspension of the rules.

The House refused, likewise, to take up the Miscellaneous bill, because the Treasury Note amendment is attached thereto. This bill provides for Light-houses and the Coast Survey, and will probably be lost.

One o'clock.—The House is discussing the item the amendment made by the Senate to the bill appropriating $600,000 for fulfilling the treaties with the Dacota Indians. This amendment covers the Panama, Tehuantepec and Charleston and Havana routes. There is violent opposition to the appropriation for these routes, although the contracts made under existing laws are unexpired.

Secretary COBB gives it as his opinion that nothing but the loss of the Treasury Note bill will justify an extra session, and he feels confident that this bill will become a law before the adjournment. Secretary THOMSON, who is also watching closely the proceedings in the House thinks the loss of the Post-Office bill will justify an extra session.

The House continues remarkably well-behaved, though the members are getting "gentlemanly tight." The gas is about giving out overhead, though we have an abundant flow of the article on the floor.

Two o'clock.—The galleries of the House are deserted, except by a few dozen persons sleeping soundly on the benches, regardless of the noise attendant upon an effort by Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, to suspend the rules with the view of introducing a Tariff bill. The hall is in a great uproar and the rules will not be suspended.

The Decotah bill passed with all the amendments but the appropriation for the steamers between Charleston and Savannah.

The House will appoint a Conference Committee on the Constitutional powers of the two Houses, and the settlement of this point will likely lead to the passage of the Post-Office bill.

Half-past Three o'clock.—The House suspended the rules to take up the Miscellaneous bill, and the main question was ordered. The forty amendments of the Senate are being voted on seriatim. Some Republicans are making factious opposition by calling for the yeas and nays.

The salary system is working admirably. Some men love purses more than party, and an extra session is at private expense. The amendments are being agreed to rapidly. Treasury-note amendment will soon be up, and be passed in spite of filibustering, and the credit of the country will be saved.

Great credit is due Mr. PENDLETON for his cool ability in engineering the Appropriation bills.

Mr. BARKSDALE urged that the ayes and nays should be called on every amendment, and thus defeat this and all other legislation. His advice was repudiated by his colleagues, and the bill will be disposed of in an hour. It is thought that the Post-office Appropriation bill will be passed.

A good temper pervades the two Houses, and the kindest social feelings exist.

The House disagrees to many of the Senate's amendments, and a Committee of Conference will be ordered.

[*Half-past five o'clock A. M.*—The horrible state of the weather interferes seriously with telegraphing, and our Washington dispatches come along very slowly. As far as we are advised, there seemed to be no prospect of an immediate adjournment.—ED. TIMES.]

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

It is not regarded here that the tenor of the dispatches from the Paraguay expedition is such as to warrant the conclusion that war between the United States and Paraguay is inevitable, though it is presumed that such an inference has been drawn from articles in the *Seminario*, published at Asuncion, which are to be taken with large allowance for Spanish hyperbole and Paraguayan bravado.

The Indian Bureau has received no information from Government agents tending to confirm the reports of difficulties with the Mohave Indians, in New-Mexico.

The Postmaster-General's physicians, to-night, pronounce him out of danger.

A large number of the Republicans did not vote on the resolution of thanks to the Speaker, on the ground that he did not vote on a similar resolution to Mr. BANKS, two years ago. The two Southern men who to-night voted against the resolution are Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, and Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi.

The President and members of the Cabinet are at the Capitol in the Vice-President's room to-night, attending to business in connection with Congress.

The Navy bill, as passed, legalizes the order of the Secretary of the Navy, in giving rank to Engineers and their assistants after the manner of Surgeons and Pursers, Commanders and Executive officers to have precedence.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

The House bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the late Investigating Committees of that branch, was passed.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER's twenty millions amendment reported from the Committee on Finance, and adopted yesterday, was to the effect that the power for the issue and reissue of the Treasury notes conferred upon the President by the act of Congress of Dec. 23, 1857, shall be revived and continued in force from the passage of this act until July 1, 1860, the interest not to exceed six per cent.; and that to defray the expenses thereof $500,000 be appropriated.

Mr. YULEE offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to increase the Atlantic and Pacific mail facilities by way of Panama and Tehuantepec to the additional extent of $250,000.

[Adopted—29 against 12.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, moved to amend by appropriating $250,000 for ten years in aid of a line of steamers to ports in the Mexican Gulf—Mexico having given a grant of a similar amount.

Messrs. FITZPATRICK, WIGFALL, BENJAMIN, SEBASTIAN and WILSON spoke in its favor, the latter amending the proposition by limiting the period to four years, and, so amended, the motion was adopted, by 24 to 16.

Mr. BRODERICK, from the Committee on Public Buildings, moved to amend by giving the whole amount of $500,000 to complete the Treasury building, instead of $250,000. Adopted.

Mr. IVERSON and many other Senators attempted to append claims and other business, as amendments; the discussion on which occupied much time, but were mostly voted down or set aside, as being out of order, at the instance of Mr. HUNTER, who is an evidently uncomfortable state of mind kept beseeching Senators to remember that there was no hope of passage.

A message was here received from the President, appealing to Congress to save the credit of the country. This, he says, is the last day of Congress, and there is no appropriation yet to pay the outstanding Treasury-notes. He continues—From the information submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is manifest that the present receipts will scarcely meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. By the end of the fiscal year nearly eighteen millions will be due, with a considerable amount of paid-for duties at the various ports, and no means to meet them. Thus the American people will be dishonored before the world. It is impossible to avoid this catastrophe unless provision be made against it within the few remaining hours of the present Congress. If this was the first instead of the last session of Congress, it might be called together again; but if it re-assembled again to-morrow thirteen States would be unrepresented, and it will be impossible to assemble all before the Treasury must stop payment. The urgency of the case not only requires, but demands a separate bill to save the credit of the country.

(Signed,) JAMES BUCHANAN.

ing crude amendments, which only obstructed the indispensable legislation of the country, and parried the calling of an extra session.

It was now 5 o'clock, but no recess was taken.

6 o'clock.—A deluge of rain without. Temperature at 60° within. A few hundred ladies and several hundred gentlemen in the galleries. Most of the Senators are in their seats.

The subject before the Senate is the Omnibus bill, but it is so overlaid with amendments that it has given scope to debate on all topics, from a Protective Tariff to Kansas and the Indians.

The main amendments above noted in Committee of the Whole, have been confirmed, except Mr. SUMNER's proposal for a home valuation; which was lost, 24 to 26.

The section authorizing the reissue of Treasury Notes, was confirmed by a vote of 30 to 22.

The amendments added are to abolish the franking privilege and raise the rate of postage, identical with those already added to two other bills.

Mr. MALLORY tried hard to have the Florida claims appended, but was unsuccessful.

Finally the bill passed by 35 to 20.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Iverson, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Stuart, Toombs, Ward, Yulee—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fox, Foster, Hale, Johnson, (Tenn.) King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

The House Conference Committee returned the Post-Office Appropriation bill, with the intimation that the thirteenth section, raising the rates of postage, is in the nature of a Revenue bill, which the Senate has *no right to originate.*

On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, a resolution was adopted notifying the House that the Senate and House were equally capable of judging of its own action, and that the Senate, therefore, adheres to its action and leaves the House to adopt it or recede from it at pleasure.

The resolution and bill was, therefore, returned to the House.

The bill for the removal of the New-York Indians was taken up.

Mr. KING warmly advocated the rights of these Indians.

Mr. SEWARD made an interesting speech in laudation of the Six Nations, who, excepting the Aztecs and Peruvians, were once the most civilized dwellers on this Continent. They possessed, before this Republic arose, a Federation themselves, and were efficient allies in securing ours. He (SEWARD) would defend the interests of the State of New-York to the last hour of the last day of his life, but as God was his judge, he would be faithless first to white men, citizens rather, than to these quiet, well-disposed aborigines.

Mr. GWIN opposed the Senators from New York with some heat, and they finally consented to temporarily withdraw for the bill to carry out the treaty with the Yancton and Sioux Indians, to which Mr. YULEE, from the Post-office Committee, added an amendment appropriating $364,000 to pay the existing contracts to carry the mails across the Isthmus of Panama and Tehuantepec. Adopted.

Another amendment was also adopted for a semi-weekly mail from Charleston or Savannah to Key West and Havana at the rate of $200,000 per annum.

Mr. HUNTER, although favoring the route, would vote against the bill because it infringes the rule that the carriage of the foreign mails ought to be paid by the postage.

Mr. HAMMOND was opposed to the purchase of Cuba, but its commerce was of immense importance, so he *begged Congress to support the line.*

The amendment was then adopted, by 29 to 28, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Light-house bill was taken up.

The bill appropriates $230,000, and was passed, by 27 to 24.

The Senate refused to take up the Pennsylvania-avenue Railroad bill by 25 to 19.

Midnight.—The sky has cleared and the stars are out, but the Senate audience have dwindled away to a couple of hundred, not twenty ladies are present.

Business is progressing quietly and rapidly.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, the bill to remove the Government Quarantine buildings from New-York was taken up and passed.

One A. M.—The Clerk of the House brought to the bar of the Senate a new Postal bill, instead of the Senate bill, raising the rates of postage, which the House had laid on the table.

Mr. SEWARD read the Parliamentary law, to show that the House had acted with discourtesy, if not also with irregularity. He moved the appointment of a Committee of Conference, to ascertain what action should be had.

The bill was then read a first time, for information.

Mr. TOOMBS objected to a second reading.

Mr. STUART's motion was adopted and the Conference Committee appointed.

A motion to reconsider this action was lost by 19 to 19.

Two o'clock.—But a very few persons are now present.

Private bills are being passed.

Half-past three o'clock.—The Senate has gone into Executive Session on the pay of Committee Clerks.

[Here, owing to the lateness of the hour, we are obliged to close our report.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

Some time was consumed in an ineffectual motion to suspend the rules.

After opposition, the Committee on Accounts was directed to allow a reasonable compensation to certain House employes.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, called up the report of the Special Committee on the charge against Mr. SEARING, of having accepted an offer of $400 for engineering a claim through the Committee of Accounts, that no money was ever paid him.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, said the Committee should have either reported there were no grounds, or that the charge is true, and that Mr. SEARING should be placed on trial.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. STANTON was not prepared to vote, and moved ineffectually to table the subject.

The House adopted the Committee's resolution that the evidence would not warrant a conviction, nor subject him to an expulsion.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Army bill.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the Senate's amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill were taken up.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, rose to a privileged question, and offered a resolution that the bill with its amendments be returned to the Senate, as the thirteenth section thereof proposed to increase the rate of postage, which is in the nature of a revenue bill, and, according to the Constitution, can only originate in the House.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, briefly argued that the Constitution is not applicable to a case of this kind.

The Speaker decided that Mr. GROW's question was properly submitted.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved an amendment to Mr. GROW's proposition so as to assert that the Senate's postage amendment was not a violation of the Constitution.

Mr. PHELPS moved to table the pending question. Negatived, 69 against 106.

[The thirteenth section, above alluded to, proposes five and ten-cent letter rates, and abolishes the franking privilege.]

Mr. JONES withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GROW's resolution was adopted—117 against 75.

Mr. ENGLISH said—Some time ago the House passed a Post-route bill exclusively, which was sent to the Senate, but returned with amendments for increase in the rates of postage, and the abolition of the franking privilege, and relating to the compensation of Postmasters. As the House had just acted adversely on similar amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill, he thought it best to introduce a new Post-route bill.

On motion of Mr. ENGLISH, the rule which requires the reading of bills was dispensed with.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, claimed that he had a right to hear it read before voting.

The Speaker remarked that he had decided according to precedents, that the rule could be suspended.

Mr. MILLSON's appeal was tabled.

Mr. ENGLISH proposed several Post route amendments, which were adopted, and the bill was passed.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, was excused from voting, on the ground that he did not know what was in the bill.

Mr. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts, asked a suspension of the rules in order to have a Senate private bill passed.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, inquired of Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, whether he did not say this morning that the President would not sign any private bills, not already passed, for want of time.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, regarded it as a violation of privilege for any one to dare tell the House that the President says what bills he will or will not sign.

Mr. PHELPS wished it understood that he (PHELPS) had made no such declaration.

Mr. CHAFFEE triumphed.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Navy bill, by which $230,000 are appropriated to enable the purchase of the chartered vessels of the Paraguay Expedition.

The House passed the Senate bill carrying into effect the treaty with China in November last, authorizing the President to appoint a committee to examine claims.

Recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, the rules were suspended to consider the report of the Special Committee on hall arrangements, concluding with a resolution that the Superintendent of the Capitol extension be *directed* after the adjournment of the present Congress to remove the desks from the hall, and make a rearrangement, to bring the seats together into the smallest convenient space.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, asked what would become of the desks, which cost $90 to $160 apiece?

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, replied—Consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

During the proceedings there was the greatest possible confusion. The Speaker repeatedly reminded gentlemen that it was impossible to transact business unless order was preserved.

After an ineffectual motion to table, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. NICHOLS offered a resolution that the thanks of the House are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. JAMES L. ORR, for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker of the present Congress.

The resolution passed by 120 to 32.

A long time was occupied in consideration of the joint resolution regulating the compensation in case of deceased members.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, similar to that sent to the Senate, urging Congress to make provisions for the preservation of the public credit. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to extend two years the Treasury-Note bill.

Mr. COVODE objected.

Mr. PHELPS moved the *suspension of the rules.*

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would offer an amendment providing, that when the Treasury Notes are issued and redeemed they shall not be reissued; the intent of this act being to meet the liabilities of the Treasury.

Mr. PHELPS asked whether the bill would be satisfactory to *Mr. MARSHALL* if he let a vote be taken on the amendment?

Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, said it would not be satisfactory to a good many members on the Opposition side unless a tariff for the increase of the revenue was added.

Mr. PHELPS said that if the rules were suspended, he would yield the floor to Mr. MARSHALL to offer his amendment, and would then demand the previous question.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost by 106 against 97.

Mr. PHELPS moved that the Senate's amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. COVODE objected.

Mr. SICKLES, of Ohio, called for the reading of one of the amendments, it being an authorization to revive the Treasury-Note act for two years.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that as they could not get the Senate's amendments, there must be a design on the part of gentlemen not to pass the remaining Appropriation bills. The House then again refused to suspend the rules by 107.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the message from the Senate returning the Post-office Appropriation bill, and asserting its constitutional rights in answer to the offensive resolution of the House was read for information.

Mr. GROW objected to taking it up for consideration.

Mr. PHELPS moved for the suspension of the rules that the bill with the amendments might be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS asked Mr. PHELPS whether he was prepared to report a new bill without the Senate's amendment.

Mr. GREENWOOD *hoped* he would not do it.

Mr. PHELPS' motion to suspend the rules. Lost, by 84 against 68.

Mr. PHELPS reported then a new Post-Office appropriation bill similar to the former original one.

Mr. HOUSTON wanted to *know by what authority the* Committee reported this bill. That acted on by the Senate ought now to be considered.

The Speaker overruled the point of order and the bill passed unanimously.

Half-past Twelve o'clock.—The House resumed the consideration of and passed the bill regulating the compensation in the cases of deceased members.

The proceedings thus far have been characterized by no discreditable scenes, such as have heretofore attended the night session at the close of Congress. Members are constantly going to and returning from the refreshment rooms, and some have retired to sofas for sleep. The galleries, which early in the evening were crowded, have thinned out. There are probably one hundred and fifty persons present, about a dozen of whom are ladies.

The House took up the bill fulfilling the treaty stipulation with the Dacotah and Tenowanda Indians, which was returned from the Senate with an amendment, providing for the payments of the amounts due under existing contracts for the Ocean Mail services. A debate took place as to whether the Postmaster-General had acted under law in making a contract for carrying the mails *via* the Tehuantepec route.

The amendments were concurred in; also those to the Light-house bill.

Two o'clock A. M.—Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the redemption of outstanding Treasury notes, authorizing a loan and regulating and fixing the duties on imports. Objection being made, Mr. KUNKEL moved for the suspension of the rules. Lost by 101 against 81.

Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR ineffectually endeavored to take up the report relative to the late Superintendent of Public Printing.

Half-past Two o'clock.—On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House took up the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

Half past three o'clock—There is little prospect of an adjournment for hours to come.

[We are obliged to close our report here, owing to the lateness of the hour.]

The Sickles Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

As much speculation has been indulged in regard to the return by Mr. SICKLES to his wife of the wedding-ring, the following detail may possess interest. It appears that Mr. SICKLES was called upon by the clergyman and informed that Mrs. SICKLES was in great mental agony, and under extreme physical suffering, and that if such a state of feeling continued long to exist, it would probably end in mental aberration or, perhaps, self-destruction. It was under *such circumstances* that the appeal was made to him to restore to Mrs. SICKLES the wedding ring, which he had taken from her on the day of the tragedy. Mr. SICKLES said, in response, that under these circumstances he could not resist the appeal in behalf of one he had so long cherished with such deep affection, and that, while he was willing to return the emblem of their former love and union, he returned the ring broken, never to be reunited; she had sundered the bonds it typified too effectually ever to be repaired; and while he harbored no feelings of resentment, he was unalterably determined never to see her more.

Two Days' Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 3.

The California Mail arrived here to-day with California dates of the 7th ultimo. There were no through passengers.

The steamer *Hermann* had been sold by the United States Marshal for $40,000, to Captain GEO. WRIGHT.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* was advertised to leave San Francisco on the 7th ult., for the Colorado River, with from 500 to 600 troops, to operate against the Mohave Indians.

Business at San Francisco was brisk, with a large demand from the interior.

The ship *Granite*, from New-York, had arrived at San Francisco.

Important from the Plains.

U. S. TROOPS DEFEATED BY THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 3.

Captain SKILLMAN, from El Paso, reports that a band of Apache Indians having stolen a number of horses and mules from near San Elizario, pursuit was made by a detachment of the mounted rifles from Fort Bliss, under Lieutenant LAZELLE. The Indians were overtaken at Dog Cañon, about 160 miles distant where an engagement resulted in the withdrawal of our troops with the loss of three killed and six wounded. Among the latter is Lieutenant LAZELLE, who received a wound in the lungs which it is supposed will prove mortal. About a dozen Indians were killed The troops numbered 22; the Indians about 200.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 3.

A fire broke out, at 1 o'clock this morning, destroying two large buildings on Second-street, below Dock, and a court of small houses in the rear. A dozen families or more are rendered houseless. There were some narrow escapes, and a barkeeper in a lager-beer saloon, which was destroyed, was severely burned. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars.

Mrs. Harrung to be Hung.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 3.

Mrs. HARRUNG is sentenced to be executed on the 27th of April. It is understood that no further attempt will be made to continue the matter before the Courts, but her friends will ask Governor MORGAN for a commutation of the punishment.

Methodist Conference.

WILLIAMSPORT, PENN., Thursday, March 3.

The East Baltimore Conference commenced its session in this place to-day, at 9 A. M. Bishop SOULE, of Wilmington, presiding; and the Rev. Dr. SARGENT, of Baltimore, officiating as Secretary. One hundred and sixty preachers answered to their names. The session promises to be one of dispatch and harmony.

Lake Navigation.

DUNKIRK, Thursday, March 3.

Navigation between this city and the western ports of Lake Erie is now fully open. The New-York and Erie Railroad steamer *Portsmouth* arrived here this morning, and leaves immediately for Toledo. There is very little ice in the lake.

The Steamer Potomska.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, March 3.

The steamer *Potomska* was got off, and towed here last night. Her cargo will be discharged, and the vessel repaired.

Death of Col. Chas. H. Sandford.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 3.

The bark *White Wing*, from Puerto Cabello on the 14th ult., has arrived here, and reports the death on the 7th of Col. CHAS. H. SANDFORD, of New-York who accompanied General PAEZ to Venezuela, as Valepeta.

The Mechanical Bakery Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 3.

The insurance companies who had policies upon the burnt mechanical bakery have offered an additional reward of $5,000, making a total sum of $10,000 for the discovery of the incendiary.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 3.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* of the 5th ult. says that the expedition under Lieut. BEALE would leave Albuquerque for the West on March 1. The Commissioners to run the boundary between Texas and New-Mexico were at Fort Bliss, and designed to commence operations on the 15th of February. Col. BONNEVILLE had detailed 100 troops to act as their escort.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 3.

Messrs. HARRISON, CAMPBELL and JEFFRIES, the parties to the recent kidnapping case, and who were before Judge LECOMPTE on a writ of *habeas corpus* were discharged yesterday.

The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 3.

It commenced snowing here at 10 o'clock this morning. Wind East.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 3.

An easterly storm of rain and hail commenced here this morning, at 7 o'clock.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 3.

Weather clear and cold during the day; this evening indications of snow.

HIGHLANDS, March 3, sundown.—Wind from S. E.; snowing fast. No vessels in sight.

LONG BRANCH, March 3, sundown.—Snowing very fast. Wind S. E., fresh; weather thick. No vessels in sight.

SQUAN, March 3, sundown.—Wind S. E., fresh. Weather very thick and snowing.

SANDY HOOK, March 3, sundown.—Ship *Riga*, 31 days from Havre, which passed this point in tow of the steamer, has come to anchor at the southwest Spit; also, one bark and one brig at anchor near the Spit, bound in. Wind southeast, fresh. Weather very thick and snowing.

ALBANY MATTERS.

Local Items—New Notaries Public—Adverse Reports to New-York Railroads—The Mortgage Bill laid out—No more Shower-baths in State Prisons, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 3, 1859.

MARY HARTUNG, for poisoning her husband, was this morning sentenced to be hung on the 27th of April next. The particulars of this case, which was tried a few weeks ago in Albany, exciting extraordinary interest, are still fresh in the minds of your readers.

The steeple of old St. Peter's, on State-street, is coming down by piecemeal, to make way for the handsome blue-stone building in which this ancient congregation of worshippers purpose to feel at home on Sabbath and feast days hereafter.

A fine snow-storm is setting in—if the passengers through punctually to New-York, it will be a marvel.

A new grist of Notaries Public is announced as confirmed to day:

QUEENS—Augustus R. Griffin, Timothy Treadwell, of Hempstead; John D. Townsend, of Astoria; Wm. H. Woodley, Wm. T. Brush, of Jamaica; Peter A. Van Bergen, of Flushing.

KINGS—James Gridley, Wm. Lanneby, Gilbert R. Lindsay, Jr., James A. VanBrunt, Rudolph Garrigue, Edward Seymour, Thomas Warren Noble, John C. Loescher, of Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK—Chas. Edwards, N. B. Mountfort, Abraham W. Kennedy, Burr W. Griswold, Jas. F. Ruggles, Andrew H. Sands, William H. Ely, Joseph O'Brien, Samuel A. Philips, John A. Lockwood, Eugene Lawrence, David F. Hedenburgh, Ethel F. Hall, Lawrence J. Goodale, John Augustus Foersch, of New-York.

Also, the following Commissioners to supervise expenditure of money received by Health Officer, &c., of the Quarantine establishment, are: Franklin J. Otterson, Daniel T. F. Marshall, of New-York.

The Shinnecock Indians, whose feeble, well-diluted remnant still linger about the eastern end of the south branch of Long Island, have enjoyed an immense deal of legislation in their behalf. As a bill concerning them that passed the Assembly early this session came down from the Senate to-day with an amendment to the title—for concurrence—speaking of the tribe as Shabonnacks, I suppose they must hereafter be known by that name.

Senator HALSTED to-day reported against the Seventh-avenue Railroad project. Mr. ELY, too, submitted a written report against the Seventh-avenue Railroad, applied for by WM. K. STRONG and others, on the ground that if any such grant should be made, it should be shown that a necessity exists for a road upon the particular route specified; and it should also be shown that no aggression is made upon the rights of the City, upon the rights of owners of real estate upon the line of the route, or upon the rights of the proprietors of omnibus and railroad lines already established.

In the Assembly, the State Prison bill, so amended as hereafter to prohibit the use of the shower-bath as means of punishment, having been read through, was sent to a Select Committee to report complete.

The bill depreciating mortgages—which the TIMES has so often and so ably condemned, was killed to-day. Mr. HASKIN's road bill in Goshen, Orange County, was ordered to a third reading, in spite of a vigorous opposition. The prize-fighting bill was also ordered to a third reading. Beyond which little progress was made to-day in legislation. GLAUCUS.

Important Proceedings of the Canal Board—The Senate Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 3.

The Canal Board met to-day to fill the appointments. The Democratic members of the Board were in Caucus last night until after 12 o'clock, and before 7 o'clock this morning the appointments were made. About 4 o'clock this afternoon changes were made in the following offices, by the appointment of the following Canal Collectors: Utica, THOMAS H. FRANCIS; Rome, STEPHEN VAN DENSEN; Palmyra, HENRY S. FLOWER; Geneva, WM. H. MAKENZIE; Horseheads, C. W. RYAN; Lockport, A. S. POMEROY.

JOHN HARRISON, Collector at New-York, is reappointed.

The tolls are reduced on beer, cider, vinegar, rye, peas, beans and rags from 3 to 2 mills, and on barley from 5 to 2 mills.

Agricultural products and merchandize, not enumerated, reduced from 4 to 2 mills.

The Banks for the deposit of the Canal Tolls will be designated to-morrow. The New-York Banks will be the Shoe and Leather Dealers' and the Marine and Atlantic Banks—one-third each.

A resolution was introduced, that the Canal abolish the office of Assistant Collector. *Lost.*

The Republicans voted in favor and the Democrats against it.

The report that Mr. WASSON was rejected by the Senate for Canal Appraiser is incorrect. He was confirmed.

The Committee to investigate the charges made by Mr. O. B. WHEELER, examined A. V. DOBIE to-day. On his direct examination he testified that on a second interview between Mr. EATON and Mr. MURPHY he was concealed in a room adjoining Mr. MURPHY's, occupied by Recorder PADDOCK as a law office. He heard Mr. MURPHY ask Mr. EATON if he (EATON) had not offered him several sums of money to suppress the investigation. He heard Mr. EATON say "Yes." Mr. MURPHY asked if he had not refused them all. Mr. EATON replied "Yes" to this also. While there he heard a boy come in and Mr. MURPHY say, "Is that a love-letter?"

The witness was severely cross-examined, and stated that he was a daguerrean artist out of occupation. He was placed in the room by Mr. MURPHY. Recorder PADDOCK did not give him (Dobie) permission to go in his room. The room was vacant at the time. He was pledged to Mr. MURPHY not to say anything about this unless his testimony was impeached.

OUR NAVY-YARD POLITICS.

The Influences that Dispense Government Patronage.

Pathetic and Heart-Rending Appeals of Members of Congress for Small Messes of Federal Postage.

We have already published the Report of the Committee on Navy-yard Corruptions and Expenditures. From the voluminous testimony upon which that report was based we select the following letters, mutely addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, by members of Congress, in regard to appointments:

The Secretary to the Committee.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 15, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the eleventh clause of the order of the Special Committee, of the 21st ultimo, a part of the correspondence (copies) on file in the Department, "with members of Congress since March 4, 1857, relating to the change or to the appointment of private workmen."

The residue will be transmitted as soon as it can be copied.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

The Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Chairman Special Committee, &c., House of Representatives.

THE HON. H. F. CLARK APPLIES FOR AN APPOINTMENT.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1857.

DEAR SIR: May I take this method of recalling your attention to the matter of the appointments to be made by you connected with our Navy-yard. I expressed to you in Washington the opinion that it seemed proper by yourself, the places of masters in the several departments should be distributed with something like equality among the six City Congressional Districts and the two adjacent Districts upon the Long Island shore.

I made application for the appointment of Mr. Alexander

Navy-Yard at Brooklyn, New-York.

I represent a Congressional District, composed of five Wards in Brooklyn and two in this City, and the Democrats in it have an equal interest in the proper administration of the employments in the Navy-yard as those represented by Mr. Taylor. As a matter of justice to all concerned, I respectfully request that you will not make any of the changes requested until I can have an opportunity of making a representation to you personally. This I hope to do early next week. I have ventured to make this request of you for the reason that Mr. Taylor claims that all the appointments made in the Navy-yard should be made at his own recommendation. A different usage has prevailed for fourteen years. I represented the District for which I am now elected during the administrations of President Tyler and President Polk. Mr. Henshaw, then Secretary of the Navy, examined this whole matter, and decided that *one-half* of the appointments of masters at the Brooklyn Navy-yard should be taken from my Congressional District. Mr. Bancroft did the same thing. Nearly all of the men who have for many years been in the habit of seeking employment at the Navy-yard, among the different trades, resided in my District, which lies opposite to Brooklyn, and is what is termed a river district. Experience has shown that they should be represented among the masters, in order to be treated with fairness in respect to employment, &c.

I make this statement not with a view to obtain appointments. I could wish indeed that no removals were made, but if the Department decide otherwise, I then desire to be heard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. MACLAY.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

THE HON. ELIJAH WARD WISHES HELP FOR HIS ELECTION DISTRICT.

New-York, Oct. 9, 1858.

Dear Sir: Upon inquiring I find that a number more men can be usefully employed in the master stone-cutter's department at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Eighteen cargoes of stone have recently been received, amounting to about two thousand tons, which, with the amount before at the yard, makes the quantity on hand so large, that I am informed it would require the services of one hundred men, for twelve months, to work it fit for use.

The present force of stone-cutters is only thirty men, including the master foreman.

The appropriation unexpended is adequate to justify an increase of the force, and I respectfully ask it. Should the employment of an additional number of men in the stone-cutter's department be authorized, it would prove of great essential service to the Democratic Party in my District at the approaching election. I solely make the application for an increase of force to you, as my relations with the civil engineer of the yard are not of such a character as to induce me to ask him to unite in the request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIJAH WARD.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

MR. GRAHAM'S EXPLANATION.

Constructing Engineer's Office, Navy-yard, New-York, Oct. 19, 1858.

Sir: In reply to your communication of Oct. 18, inclosing a letter from General Ward, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy relative to the large quantities of granite which are being received at this yard, and the consequent necessity which exists for a large increase of the force of stonecutters, I submit the following report:

* * * *

As at least two thirds of the granite to be delivered under contract will require no other dressing than in the beds and joints, *the present force will be equal to all which can be required of them.*

In fact I am of the opinion that the work will be *done fastest for their greatest employment*, if they do their duty, (which is not the case now,) until the perfect joints are finished.

Although my personal relations with General Ward are not agreeable, the following report received from the master stonecutter will show that I have not attempted to throw any obstacle in the way of his district receiving a proper proportion of appointments:

The Hon. E. Ward.....10 stone cutters, inc'g master.
The Hon. John Kelly.. 4 stone cutters.
The Hon. John Cochrane 4 stone cutters.
The Hon. D. E. Sickles. 3 stone cutters.
The Hon. George Taylor 3 stone cutters.
The Hon. W. B. Maclay 3 stone cutters.
The Hon. J. J. Searing. 2 stone cutters.
The Hon. J. R. Russell. 1 stone cutter.
Total.....35

On the contrary, being myself a resident of it, and largely acquainted with the mechanics resident there, I have always taken a deep interest in seeing it properly provided for.

Furthermore, *I will most assuredly vote for General Ward, and use my utmost endeavors to have him returned, as a proper reward for the support he has always given to the present Administration.*

In conclusion, although no man is more anxious for the success of the Democratic Party than I am, a proper regard for my own reputation and the trust expected from me by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, *will not allow me to squander the funds which have been intrusted to my control for the execution of specific works for the triumph of that party alone.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Constructing Engineer.

Commodore L. Kearny, Commandant.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FORCE INTERFERING IN THE NAVY-YARD MANAGEMENT.

Washington, June 14, 1858.

Sir: We, the undersigned, respectfully request that Mr. Daniel Kennedy, the master stone-cutter, be allowed to select his own foreman. We believe that harmonious action between the master and foreman will be best promoted by such a course.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN COCHRANE,
ELIJAH WARD,
JOHN KELLY,
JOHN A. SEARING,
W. B. MACLAY.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY TOUCEY COMPLIES.

Navy Department, July 20, 1858.

Sir: The circular of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, issued on the 8th of July, 1857, by direction of the Department, requires that *the master workmen shall have the selection of the men to be employed under them.* This, of course, includes foremen, unless different directions be given by the Department in special cases.

You will cause the circular above referred to to be promulgated and enforced.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Commodore L. Kearny, Commandant of the Navy-yard, New-York.

COMPLAINTS OF THE HON. D. E. SICKLES.

New-York, July 10, 1858.

Dear Sir: In the shop of the master joiner, of which Romeo Fraganza is master workman, there are between 120 and 130 men employed—*not one from my district.*

I have asked to have *one* employed, by letter to the master and by personal interview, but unsuccessfully. The answer of the master is that when he has more work he will consider my application. If I have not misunderstood your wishes this injustice to my district cannot meet your approval. The remedy is with you and I trust you will apply it.

There are several good Democrats in my district who are excellent workmen as ship joiners, and they do not ask anything unreasonable in seeking employment in this shop when there is not a man from my district in it. Yours truly, D. E. SICKLES.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

A SECOND COMPLAINT FROM MR. SICKLES.

New-York, July 27, 1858.

My Dear Sir: I have applied to Mr. Fraganza, master-joiner of the Navy-yard, to give employment to a few men, good workmen and worthy persons, in my district. Although he has 130 men or thereabouts in his shop, he has not done so.

I have only sent one letter of recommendation to him, and that has been paid to it, beyond the answer that when he put an additional number of men to work he would then see what he could do.

I appeal to you to vindicate my district from this unjust and partial discrimination.

Mr. Fraganza admits he has not one man in his shop from my district.

If I have not misunderstood your views, it is your wish that the masters should select from the different districts adjacent to the yard, in equal proportions upon the recommendation of members, the workmen employed in the shops, &c.

Truly yours, D. E. SICKES.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY TOUCEY CALLS FOR AN EXPLANATION.

Navy Department, July 20, 1858.

Sir: The Hon. Mr. Sickles has complained to the Department that an unequal and unjust course is pursued towards his District by Mr. Fraganza, the master joiner, who, though he has about 130 men under him, has not employed a single person from his district, although Mr. Sickles has made only one recommendation.

The Department desires that a fair and liberal course be pursued towards Mr. Sickles' district, and wishes you to inquire into and report upon this matter.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Commodore L. Kearny, Commandant Navy-yard, New-York.

MR. FRIGANZA'S EXPLANATION.

Navy-yard, New-York, Jenkins' Department, Aug. 5, 1858.

Sir: In answer to your communication I beg leave to state that the district represented by the Hon. John Cochrane is represented in this department by fifteen joiners, the majority of whom were recommended by him.

There are now employed in the yard about one hundred and fifty men in the different departments who reside in Mr. Cochrane's District.

While upon this subject I *would remark that it is utterly impossible for the master workman to faithfully perform his duty to his Government and to his conscience and satisfy the various political interests.*

In eight Congressional Districts who claim the patronage of the yard, *in nine cases out of ten, the men who are most strenuously recommended are very indifferent hands, many of whom cannot obtain employment from private employers.* It has always been my desire to accommodate the various districts as far as possible when selecting men for employment, but the duty which I owe the Government makes it imperative upon my part that I should select the best and most experienced hands *to perform the necessary work* in this department.

Some of the members from New-York have no joiners in their constituency. The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles never recommended but one man, and I employed him within three days after such recommendation.

I am not aware that Mr. Sickles has another joiner in his district. I remain, Sir, yours, very respectfully,

ROMEO FRIGANZA.

Commodore Lawrence Kearny, Commanding Navy-yard, New-York.

A CRY OF DISTRESS FROM HON. GEO. TAYLOR.

Brooklyn, Sept. 23, 1858.

Dear Sir: I have been informed that Mr. Ward had consented to the removal of Mr. Kennedy, master stone-cutter in the Navy-yard. If this is true let me beg you to appoint Mr. Jones. He is one of the best mechanics in the State, and a perfect gentleman, and his appointment would increase my vote at least two hundred votes. *I still remain all the end in the power of the Administration, and this I ought to have. My opponents have got up a spurious committee and have nominated a second Democratic candidate, and there is little doubt of my defeat and the loss of the district unless supported in every possible way by the Administration. Mr. Schell has almost ruined the Administration members of Congress. A more unreliable and false man cannot be found. He is base and false.*

If Mr. Kennedy is removed let me beg Mr. Jones' appointment. Also, I understand that Mr. Maclay intends to ask the appointment of Mr. Houstus in place of Lipper, master moulder. You will recollect that I withdrew McNearny's name with the understanding that he should be foreman, to which Mr. Maclay consented. I now join him in behalf of Houstus, but request you to appoint or direct the appointment of McNearny as foreman, at the same time—otherwise the understanding will not be carried out.

I hope to see you last of next week.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. TAYLOR.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

THE HON. JOHN COCHRANE'S DESPAIR.

New-York, Sept. 29, 1858.

Dear Sir: A portion of the hands of Fenit, from Virginia, in writing here to persons in my district to hold themselves in readiness to go with him as calkers to Pensacola, Florida, saying that he was to have the place of master calker there. Mr. Fenit was a resident of my district for nearly about six years since, when he was a Whig. The men to whom he has written on to here are Republicans. I still urge upon you for appointment John Mosier, of whom I wrote to you. It will be of great use to me. Indeed, *my district has but a poor consideration on the Navy-yard, and I now despair of anything better.*

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN COCHRANE.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

ANOTHER WAIL FROM MR. COCHRANE.

New-York, Oct. 3, 1858.

Sir: The continued and wanton disobedience in the Brooklyn Navy-yard of your instructions, together with its uninterrupted continuance, has satisfied me that it is now in vain to expect relief from a timely correction of the evil. That while suffering I may now, however, seem submissively to bear my burden, I here make personal charges against the master-laborer, McLaughlin; the master timber inspector, Orr, and the master house carpenter, Ross. McLaughlin has, I believe, in the vicinity of two hundred men. *I have no men under him.* He declines giving me any, or neglects to. Orr has somewhere near one hundred and twenty men. *I have one man under him, and he declines giving me more.* Ross has somewhere about fifty-six men. *I have two men under him. He declines giving me more.* There are other masters who, but a short distance behind these in their gross partiality, *it is quite useless, however, to mention them.*

If you shall think these charges worthy of notice, I will hold myself in readiness to substantiate them whenever required to do so.

Respectfully yours, JOHN COCHRANE,
Member of Congress from Sixth Congressional District, New-York.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

A THIRD REMONSTRANCE FROM MR. COCHRANE.

New-York, Nov. 4, 1858.

Dear Sir: You declined to entertain my charges against the master house-carpenter, the master laborer, McLaughlin, and the master timber inspector in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, when made, because it was then just previous to the election. Notwithstanding the fearful influence of the Navy-yard against me, I have succeeded in a personal canvass; and notwithstanding the same influence in behalf of the Brooklyn District, it has been lost. I now repeat the charges I made against the masters hereinbefore enumerated, and await your reply. I am ready with my proofs, and trust the time in your judgment has arrived when they shall be heard and recognized. You will permit me to say plainly that the continuance of the shameful concentration of patronage in the Brooklyn Navy-yard to the comparative exclusion of New-York, although Brooklyn is enjoying more than her share of the patronage of the New-York Custom-house, *is intolerable and should not be longer attempted.*

I must, therefore, respectfully but firmly request that the Democrats of my District be recognized. *They will no longer be delayed, nor should they be.* If nothing is to be done, I would be obliged to you for an answer even to that effect; for it is of the last importance that now I should be able to inform my constituents *if they are to be considered by the Administration, which, though supporting, they bitterly complain as regardless of them.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN COCHRANE.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

FOR THE FOURTH TIME MR. COCHRANE UTTERS HIS GRIEFS.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1858.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 6th is received, and I regret to say that it is entirely unsatisfactory, and *without power of remedy for the wrongs I consider that I have endured.* I have, thus far, contended in my District against the influence of the Administration, and it is unreasonable to subject me longer to this adverse pressure. I wrote you before, if elected, I should be elected in spite of the hostility of the Navy-yard, and I have been. The only obstacle that I have had to contend against has been extensive hostile organizations in my own party, growing out of the numerous disappointments in procuring work in the Navy-yard. This obstacle was so serious that unless the merchant republicans and others had assisted me I should have been beaten. *It is not my purpose, while sustaining the Administration with the best of my ability, to submit longer to its shameful treatment of me.* I am now besieged, day and night, with applications; and I must have some power of compliance, or *I must openly charge the fault where it belongs.* The masters of whom I wrote you have outraged me, and disobeyed your orders. *You pledged yourself for their removal in case they disobeyed; I proffer to you the proof of their disobedience, and upon it I demand their removal.* Mr. Graham is the friend of Mr. Sickles; and, of course, as he holds a check on Commodore Breese, not a man will be displaced, and everything will remain as it has been. Through various adverse influences, I have *been juggled and fooled in the yard.* But I submit with all respect, that I can endure it no longer, and I must receive proper consideration. I have consumed now six months in journeying to and fro, between this and Washington and the Navy-yard, upon errands of piddling patronage of a dollar's day's amount. It is reasonable to determine that this can be ended now. You impose upon me the removal of these laborers, and probably with the same result. You will pardon me if I decline the labo. *I do not think it improper that I should now insist that I at once know what I am to expect, and by what information I shall regulate my future course.* You will, if you please, reply to me whether I can have any consideration in the Navy-yard; and, if so, how it is to be procured.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN COCHRANE.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

THE HON. H. F. CLARK UTTERS A MILD COMPLAINT.

New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

Sir: It is represented to me that the masters in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, *in refusing employment to poor Democrats residing in my district, act under the express or implied sanction of your department.*

May I request, Sir, that you will inform me by note whether such conduct on the part of the masters there employed meets with your approbation, or otherwise.

It is not improper that I should again remind you that the Democracy of my District consists, for the most part, of humble laboring men, to whom an occasional day's labor is a matter of prime necessity. It gives me pain, Sir, to feel that any of my public acts, which no man among them could control, and for which no living man but myself is responsible, *should have caused their exclusion from the privilege of laboring upon the public works of the Government.* At this season of approaching Winter, and in view of the general paralysis of all industrial employments, it is especially afflicting that men who are themselves innocent should suffer this seeming proscription.

Repeated applications to me as the representative in Congress of the Eighth Congressional District, for letters recommending the bearers to the notice of those masters, compel me, in self-defence, to make the inquiry herein contained, and to give such publication to your reply as I shall deem necessary to exonerate myself from the charge of indifference to the wants of the humble and the poor. May I request an early reply. Your very obedient servant,

H. F. CLARK.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY TOUCEY DOESN'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT.

Navy Department, Nov. 22, 1858.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 16th inst. in which you say that it is represented to you that the masters in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in refusing employment to poor Democrats residing in your district, act under the express or implied sanction of this Department.

This representation is altogether mistaken and without the slightest foundation. I know of no reason why the Democrats of your district should be proscribed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and I have received no information that the masters, who, by the regulations of the Department, have the selection of the workmen, have taken any such course.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

The Hon. H. F. Clark, New-York.

Gang of Counterfeiters Broken up in Ohio.—At Randolph, Portage County, Ohio, on Sunday, Feb. 27, a gang of counterfeiters was broken up. The head was J. Webb, of Salem, Columbiana County, who had a large *quantity of counterfeit money* in his possession, consisting of $3,000 in bills on the Forest City Bank of Cleveland; $3,320 on York Bank, Pennsylvania; $1,350 in bogus one and two-and-a-half dollar gold pieces and $75 in bogus quarters. There was also found in his possession a list of retail dealers in counterfeit coin, who were probably customers of the prisoner. Webb is said to be a *physician in Salem*, was evidently a wholesale dealer in spurious money, and was probably out for the purpose of *supplying his customers.* The officers entertain hopes of securing the plates and dies used in the manufacture of the notes and coin.

The Philadelphia journeymen shoemakers are still on a strike. The *Ledger* says that 100 of the men left for the West last week, and that 250 will leave this week if their demands are not met. The number now out of work is about 400, and 1,500 have obtained work at the prices asked, and they subscribe 50 cents a week for the purpose of sustaining those who are still unemployed.

The Slave-trade and the Right of Search.

Two blue-books were delivered to both branches of the British legislature a day or two before the departure of the mail, containing all the correspondence which has taken place between the Foreign Office and her British Majesty's Ministers and Consuls in various parts of the world, between April 1, 1857, and March 31, 1858, relative to the Slave-trade. The extent of this correspondence may be judged from the fact that the two volumes contain between six and seven hundred pages. That relating to the African coast is occupied chiefly with matters in connection with the treaties with the native chiefs, their intestine wars, the efforts of Great Britain to promote the palm-oil trade and the cultivation of cotton, and the visits of slavers. Mr. Consul Campbell, at Lyons, informed the Earl of Clarendon in July, 1857, that all the slaves arriving on the coast at that time bore the flag of the United States, and deplored the absence of the American cruisers, as the masters of the slavers, knowing the *the* British cruisers would not molest them so long as they had the American colors flying and their papers on board, kept them until the slaves were shipped, and they were fairly under weigh. In a subsequent communication he says:

"A man of the name of Samuel de Costa Soares, a countryman, and, I believe, a relative of Mr. J. A. Macaze, of New-York, and, like him, a naturalized citizen of the State of New-York, appears to act as general agent for the Slave-trade at Whydah and the adjacent shipping ports. I am informed he is the only one of the numerous old slave-dealers, residing in the King of Dahomey's territories, who has not embarked in the palm-oil trade."

Rear-Admiral Sir F. Grey, forwarded to the British Admiral, about the same time, a statement obtained by Lieutenant Pike, of H. B. M. ship *Antelope*, from the *Jupiter*, captured by him with seventy slaves on board, of the manner in which vessels are fitted out for the Slave-trade in the United States. This memorandum commences as follows:

"When an expedition to Africa is arranged in Havana, one of the principal shareholders, or an accredited agent, provided with funds, &c., goes to New-Orleans, and puts himself in communication with Messrs. Goldenberg & Espahaze, No. 75 Camp-street, who are, in all cases, the agents for vessels fitting for the Slave-trade. They choose a master, and for this a naturalized citizen is always preferred to a native-born American. The master selects a vessel, and being provided with money by the agent or owner, buys her, and registers her in his own name, as master and sole owner. The vessel is then fitted out with the assistance of the firm above named. About thirty or thirty-five water-casks will be filled, the remainder will contain the rice, farina and beans; a number of small breakers are also purchased, which, by cutting off both ends, makes the slaves' mess-tubs. The shipping master is fee'd to provide a crew of Spaniards or Portuguese, whom he provides with American protections, though none of them answer to the appearance of the men themselves, being all purchased from men really Americans. These protections are shown with the vessel's papers at the custom-house, and she is cleared as American. The owner or agent goes in the vessel as supercargo."

Rear-Admiral Sir F. Grey calls the attention of the Admiralty to the fraudulent manner in which the protection of the American flag is thus obtained, and expresses the opinion that the Slave-trade was being more actively carried on than it had been for some years. [This opinion is not, however, in accordance with that of the officers commanding on that station.] Commander Hickley had just before reported to the Admiralty that the Slave-trade was decreasing, "thanks," he says, "to the increase of lawful trade, reduced demand, great exertions of the Portuguese authorities, uncertainty and great expense attendant on landing and delivery of slaves in Cuba, exertions of our own cruisers, and in a trifling degree to little difficulties thrown in the way of fitting out slave vessels at American ports." Commander Hope expresses his belief that no slaves had been shipped to windward of Lagos for the preceding two years, and proceeds to state the reasons, the great increase of the palm-oil trade being one of the chief. The captures reported are almost invariably those of vessels under American colors, fitted at New-Orleans, and nominally commanded by foreigners naturalized in the United States. In the case of the *Braman*, captured by H. B. M. steamer *Vesuvius*, in October, 1857, a correspondence took place between Commodore Conover, commanding the United States naval force on the west coast of Africa, and Rear-Admiral Sir F. Grey. Lieutenants Davidson and Pelot, of the United States Navy, who waited upon the commander of the *Vesuvius*, reported to Commander McBlair, that he had informed them the *Braman* hoisted American colors when chased, and that on being boarded, the captain threw them and his papers overboard, with weights attached to them, observing that he would rather be taken by the British than fall into the hands of the United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, in which case he would be hung as a pirate; and Lieut. Davidson added that the British commander, on being questioned on the point, admitted that, in the event of meeting with an American slaver, under American colors, and bearing genuine papers, (which of course she must have obtained when she cleared for no other purpose than slaving,) he should tell the captain that the *Dale* was at hand, to induce him to throw his colors and papers overboard. Commander Conover protested strongly against the seizure of the *Braman*, as being an interference with the rights of Americans to take and bring to punishment those who, under the flag of the United States, offend against its laws; as a violation of the treaty stipulations between the United States and Great Britain; and as being in direct opposition to the often-expressed determination of the American Government to protect American property from all interference on the part of foreign cruisers. Rear-Admiral Sir F. Grey replied to this, that the *Braman* had fraudulently assumed the American flag, and that, therefore, her seizure was not a violation of that flag; in corroboration he forwarded to Commodore Conover the solemn declaration of the captain of the *Braman* that he had fraudulently assumed American colors, that he had destroyed his papers voluntarily immediately he was boarded, and that he had a slave-deck laid, and was about to ship slaves.

"I might here," says the Admiral, "let the matter rest, but that I observe in your letter expressions which would seem to imply a claim on the part of the United States to the sole right of taking and bringing to punishment, not only vessels of the United States which offend against your laws, but all those which assume your flag. Upon this point I have the honor to remark that, while the strictest orders are given to Her Majesty's ships to avoid all interference whatever with *bona fide* American vessels, they are, at the same time, instructed that the Government of the United States are far from claiming that theflag of the Union should give immunity to those who have no right to bear it; and that, most assuredly, Great Britain never will allow vessels of other nations to escape visit and examination by merely hoisting the United States flag, or the flag of any other nation which has not granted to Great Britain the right of search."

The attention of General Cass had been directed to the abuse of the American flag for the purposes of the Slave-trade just before this occurrence; and the important question of the right of search was brought prominently forward in the correspondence relative to the seizure of the *Panchita*, a vessel owned by citizens of New-York having an American register, and sailing under the flag of the United States. Mr. Dallas, in forwarding the documents relating to this case to the Earl of Clarendon, made a strong protest against the illegality of the seizure.

"I need not remind your Lordship," he said, "that since the United States led the way, by their federal legislation, to the abolition and penal proscription of the African Slave-trade, they have manifested, in every manner deemed compatible with their fundamental institutions, the fixed opinions of their people, and—considerations of the highest moment—the utmost determination and sincerity in carrying out that policy of philanthropy and justice. But the United States, although they went far, stopped at the line which the reckless zeal of Commander Morrery overleaped. Though often persuaded, they have invariably declined to concede to any nation, upon any terms, for any object, a right irreconcilable with the perfect immunity of their mercantile marine from foreign interference. Without their previously-obtained consent, no visit, search or seizure of an American vessel can take place except with defiance and insult to their flag. The Convention of the 9th of August, 1842, signed at Washington by its negotiators, Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton, arranged forthe a small squadron of the United States Navy on the Coast of Africa, in order, first, that their public force may cooperate with that of Her Majesty in extinguishing the Slave-trade; and, secondly, that their merchant vessels, if suspected, or even flagrantly guilty, should be liable to visitation, search and seizure by the officers and seamen of their own country only. Eagerly, even at great cost, as the suppression of the noxious traffic might be sought, it was still not an aim to which the United States would consent to sacrifice the most clearly refined exemptions of their vessels from search by strangers."

The British Admiralty, in communicating to the Foreign Office the removal of Commander Morrery from the African station, made the observation:

"It is notorious that, however much it may be against the wishes and intentions of the Government of the United States, the flag of that country is used largely to protect vessels engaged in the Slave-trade; and the almost total absence of any United States cruisers on the Coast of Africa affords to such vessels the most complete immunity. Commodore Adams reported, towards the end of May, that no United States ship-of-war had been sailed in with by any of our cruisers since November last, and similar reports have been received from other sources."

The Earl of Clarendon communicated this letter to Mr. Dallas, and while admitting that the detention of the *Panchita*, and the sending her to New-York, constituted an infraction of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, expressed the assurance that the removal of Commander Morrery would be satisfactory to the Government of the United States, and that allowance would be made by that Government for officers charged with the suppression of the Slave-trade, "who are compelled to witness the frequent and unchecked abuse of the American flag in the prosecution of that trade, and who see that, under the protection of that flag, and in consequence of no American ship-of-war having for nearly a twelvemonth appeared on the stations, the nefarious traffic is now carried on in the most open and daring manner, and with constantly increasing activity." The disclaimer and censure of Commander Morrery's acts were considered satisfactory at Washington, and the affair dropped. Mr. Dallas, in his communication of Dec. 9, 1857, making no reference to the abuse of the American flag in the instances brought to his notice, and previously to that of General Cass, by the British Government.

Lord Napier subsequently renewed his representations to General Cass, in a lengthy communication, the gist of which is contained in the following extract:

"The demand for slaves in the Cuban market is supplied by vessels constructed, purchased, and often possessed and fitted out in the ports of the United States. The number of ships so employed cannot be exactly ascertained but in the opinion of competent judges is considerable and increasing. The vessels engaged in this branch of the Slave-trade, which alone possesses any vigor or extension, whether owned by American citizens, colonial Spaniards, or foreigners resident in the Union, whether issuing from the harbors of the United States or from those of Cuba, have now embraced the almost universal habit of hoisting the colors of the United States, for the purpose of sheltering themselves from the scrutiny of the British cruisers. When boarded, the master of the vessel claims the privilege of his flag, and frequently exhibits American papers, forged or obtained on false pretence from the Custom-house authorities of the port from which he has sailed. With these specious but fraudulent signs of nationality, he defies the British officer to raise the hatches, under which are securely hidden the proofs of meditated crime. In some cases, the master of the vessel does not affect to conceal his nefarious purpose; with the American flag overhead and his papers in his cabin, he avows the object of his voyage, and points to the instruments and appliances of the trade. Sometimes the perseverance of the British cruiser exhausts the patience of the slaver, or surprises some flagrant act of deception; sometimes the suspected ship is relinquished, reaches the coast, takes her slaves on board, is met again, and seized; too often the guilty vessel eludes the vigilance of the English squadron, and lands her cargo in Cuba, by the laxness or connivance of the Spanish authorities. When the vessel is overtaken with negroes on board, or in such a state of preparation that no doubt can exist of her immediate intention, the American ensign and papers are made away with. The origin and ownership are then deduced from the nationality of the master supercargo and crew, from documentary evidence discovered on board or from information elicited on trial."

In illustration and confirmation of this statement, Lord Napier added a catalogue of vessels captured by the British cruisers in the course of the year, with the circumstances attending their seizure. They comprise the *Adams Gray*, from New-Orleans, under Spanish colors, with American papers, which were thrown overboard; *Jupiter*, from New-Orleans, with 70 slaves, American ensign and papers destroyed; *Abbott Devereux*, from Havana, had 270 slaves, had been seen under American colors; *Eliza Jane*, from New-York, without papers or colors; *J. H. Record*, from Newport, R. I., with 191 slaves; *William Clark*, of New-Orleans, under American colors, and with forged American papers, thrown overboard when boarded; *Onward*, owned by Messrs. Lafitte, of New-York, under American colors, which were struck, and nationality renounced, on being searched; *Charles*, from New-Orleans, showed United States colors, and exhibited slave-deck, mess-kids, &c., to the British officers who boarded—destroyed subsequently by another cruiser. Two other vessels were captured by Portuguese cruisers, namely: the *General Peirse*, under American colors, without papers, commanded by one Silva, who had what purported to be an American protection, but which was repudiated by the United States Minister at Lisbon; and the *Splendid*, from New-Orleans, renamed the *Velha Anita*. Lord Napier added that the number of vessels captured and condemned on the coast forms but a small proportion of those of which the character and movements warrant suspicion, without justifying actual seizure. The category of suspected vessels comprises nineteen, including the *N. Hand* and the *Charlotte*, belonging to "the notorious house of Figanierr, Reis & Co.," and the *Jamestown*, *Petrel* and *Ellen*, all of New-York.

The reply of General Cass to these representations does not appear in the blue-book, the letter of Lord Napier being followed by a number of communications from Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner at Loanda, and correspondence between his Lordship and the Foreign Office in London. There is a considerable amount of correspondence both diplomatic and consular, in reference to Cuba, closing with a lengthy communication from the Earl of Malmesbury to the Spanish Minister in London, Señor Conte. The date of this is March 26, 1858.

"Her Majesty's Government," says his Lordship, "cannot for one moment admit that, because the measures hitherto adopted by the authorities in Cuba have failed in the attainment of the desired end, it is therefore impossible to put a stop to the Cuban Slave-trade, for it has recently been what the Brazilian Government has been able to accomplish, when it resolutely determined to put a stop to the importation of slaves into that Empire. With a much larger extent of coast to guard, with fewer means to guard it, and with a demand for slave-labor equaling, if not exceeding, that in Cuba, the Brazilian authorities have been able to put a stop entirely to the importation of African slaves into that Empire."

Lord Malmesbury infers that the laws of Spain are insufficient for the suppression of the Cuban Slave-trade, and that stronger repressive measures are required to meet the exigencies of the present state of things. The communication concludes with the observation that, if the Spanish Government is desirous of proving its sincerity in the matter, it will lose no time in passing such laws, and conferring upon the Captain-General of Cuba such additional powers, as may be necessary to enable the Spanish authorities to carry out the treaty engagements by which Spain is bound entirely to suppress the Cuban Slave-trade.

Suffocation of Supreme Court Judges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "fancy man" takes his recreation in the dog-pit of Harry Jennings, of rat-killing notoriety; the admirers of the pugilistic art shine in all their glory at Hoym's Theatre; the lovers of minstrelsy (!) find their *sanctum sanctorum* in the various basements where lager-bier and pipes abound; but it is reserved for the legal profession to appropriate, *par excellence*, the title with which this letter is headed, in the miseries, turmoil, confusion, and all but suffocation that characterize the business transacted in the Chambers of our Supreme Court.

In the small room appropriated to this branch of the Court may be found some 70 to 100 persons congregated, (and, in cases of public importance, every available inch of ground is occupied.) In the Winter season it is bad enough, but when the warmer weather sets in it is perfectly unbearable. If you desire to hand your papers early to the Judge, you have to station yourself in the narrow gangway leading to the Clerk's desk, and in a few minutes the tide sets in, and you are jammed and crushed to your heart's (dis) content. When your papers have been passed upon, you have literally to fight your way out through the crowd, to the damage of your habiliments in general, and in particular to the glossy Knox or Genin you purchased the day before.

Apropos of this subject, I observe that the Judges of the Superior Court lately memorialized the Supervisors for "a change of air and scene," but those gentlemen, in the fond delusion that our new City Hall will be shortly erected, with ample accommodations for all our Courts, turn a deaf ear to the remonstrance, and while they, the Supervisors aforesaid, hold their meetings (I had almost written "jolli-

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

The "Opposition"—State Convention—Its Candidates, its Committee on Resolutions and its Platforms.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

One "Opposition" State Convention met in this city on the morning of the 22d, and adjourned yesterday noon, after a harmonious and otherwise quite remarkable session. Its delegates represented the Opposition of eighty odd Counties of Kentucky, and mustered to the number of about a thousand. Without extolling their character to the pitch of the Louisville *Journal*, I will say that they bore every appearance to me (an outsider and looker-on) of being a highly-respectable body, determined to transact the business before them with deliberation, yet also with promptness, unanimity and acceptability to their numerous constituents; and then, each and every one, to go home and fight a good fight to the sweet or the bitter end of the ensuing canvass.

The nominees for the Governorship and Lieutenant-Governorship, Hon. Joshua F. Bell and Alvan H. Allen, are, I am told, gentlemen of winning presence and address—of unquestioned personal popularity, ability and character. Mr. Bell's reputation as a speaker is State wide. He figured, too, in Congress twelve or thirteen years ago, and as an "Old-Line Whig." My impression is, that he has been the same ever since, and did not cower to the "Know-Nothing" storm when it swept over our State. No doubt he has been and is an American in a liberal, but not in a "Know-Nothing" sense. From all I can learn I reckon that he was never "initiated" or at all identified with that defunct order. At all events, Mr. Bell was, by acclamation, chosen as the Gubernatorial candidate of nothing more or less than the Opposition, on the platform of the Opposition. It is thought that no two better men than he and Mr. Allen could have been selected. They will both take the stump and run a fine race. Their speeches will be rousers. They will *tell* among the yeomanry and the masses all over Kentucky, irrespective of party ties, and in spite of all counter forces and appliances. Such is the confident expectation of very many.

The Committee appointed to prepare the platform deserves notice. Besides Mr. Allen and other first-rate men, it comprised the Hon. Garrett Davis, and Judges Nicholas and Robertson. The two last, especially, like the venerable Chairman of the Convention, Gov. Letcher, have always been regarded life-long Whigs of the Clay and Webster school. Some reference, in passing, might be made to the remarkable antecedents, on the subject of Slavery, of these two influential old Whigs, who now rank among the foremost of Kentucky Oppositionists.

Judge Nicholas, the reputed author of the address and resolutions accepted with acclaim, has long been an eminent Jurist in our city and our State, learned and talented, and thoroughly versed in the constitutional and political law and history of Kentucky and the country at large. Though one of the wealthiest property-holders in this State, and though at times in some things a rather stern conservative, he like Judge Robertson, of Lexington, is too intelligent and independent not to know, feel and often point out to his fellow-citizens the manifold social, political and economical evils of the negro slavery here, and the necessity of preventing, so far as possible, its increase and perpetuation in our midst. Like Henry Clay, these distinguished Jurists and out-spoken public men have always *"regarded the institution as a great evil to both races, and would rejoice in the adoption of any safe, just and practicable plan for the removal of all slaves from among us."* This was the language and the sentiment of Mr. Clay in his celebrated letter to Richard Pindell, of Lexington, dated and written at New-Orleans on the 17th of February, 1842—that noble letter! in which the great commoner proposed to the people of Kentucky a basis for a system of Gradual Emancipation, and invoked them to eclipse all their former deeds of greatness and grandeur by becoming *"the pioneer State in removing from her soil every trace of human Slavery, and in establishing the descendants of Africa within Kentucky's jurisdiction in the native land of their forefathers."* Judge Nicholas was with Mr. Clay in heart and hand, an avowed and earnest Emancipationist. And Mr. Prentice, of the *Journal*, was with them for having the subject constitutionally open for future popular action. But, as the cry of "Abolitionism" was raised and bruited, and at last told but too well among the majority, they and their numerous coöperators finally desisted, the movement was smothered, and our new Constitution drafted and adopted without the sought-for "open clause." No endeavor or attempt has since been made to submit to popular consideration any plan for gradual emancipation and colonization. The enterprising State of *Missouri* is "the pioneer State," and is already ahead of Kentucky half a century.

Judge Robertson, too, our former Chief Justice,—who, as the youngest member of Congress, voted for the Missouri Compromise in concurrence with all his colleagues from Kentucky save one,—sympathized with the leaders of our ill-fated Anti-Slavery movement. He has always considered African Slavery as "enormous moral and political evil," a "curse to the white race," a dire incubus upon our body-politic, weighing us down and keeping us down, from which he has ever hoped and prayed that the State and the people of Kentucky shall be "ultimately rescued, in some just and peaceful mode, and in the proper time." In the course of his great speech ten years ago in our State Legislature in opposition to the perpetuation of Slavery in Kentucky,—a speech published with commendation by the editor of the Louisville *Journal* on the 28th of April, 1849,—the honorable gentleman remarked that, *"had his lot been cast in a land of universal freedom, he never would consent that its virgin bosom should be soiled by the tread of Slavery, or its tranquillity disturbed by the cry of a slave."*

It might also be mentioned here that Judge Robertson, though evidently no friend of Slavery, and though an old supporter of the Missouri Compromise, declared in this speech, when incidentally referring to the California case, that the people of that Territory, like the people of his own State, *"should be left free to regulate their own domestic relations in their own way."* Likewise, in his communications to the *National Intelligencer*, during the Fall of 1857, he recognized

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of provisions during the last week were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Beef, bbls.	Cut meats, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.	Butter, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Lard oil, gals.	Whiskey, bbls.
Ashes—Have been purchased, in lots, at $5 75 to $6 for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, $ 100 lbs.															
SUGARS AND SUGARS—The stock of domestic sugars has been much reduced by recent transactions, and, as manufacturers are generally represented, already firm for the season, all stocks will be in better demand. The prospect is that sugars obtained at low rates will be held for a decided advance. Molasses is also wanted, and prices are firmer. Foreign sugars are in limited request, and prices continue quite steady. Cuba Muscovados are 7c@7¼c; 270 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7c@8¼c; 3,000 bags Manilla at 7½c; 2,000 bags Manila on private terms; 2,000 bags Java at 8½c; also, by auction, 260 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¼c@7¼c, and 50 tcs. Cuba Muscovado at 7c. @8c.; 1,000 bags Manilla at 7½c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty* or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Washington Tableaux.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Yeoman, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Burke & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps—Cinderella.

FOREST'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Gunmaker of Moscow—Ici Appel—Sixteen String Jack.

BOWERY THEATRE—Bulfinches—Magic Trumpet—Wizard Skiff.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Knight of the Mist—Donna Meadows—Swiss Swains.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM — Lecture—Don't Judge by Appearances.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ordway Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Bayard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....12½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....1 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....12½ A. M. and 12½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Fulton*, hence for Southampton to-morrow, March 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The mails by the *Illinois* for the Pacific Coast, California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, close at the New-York Post-office on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President, it appears, has got over the difficulty of selecting a suitable person to succeed Mr. Forsyth as Minister to Mexico, and has determined to appoint the Hon. Robert McLane, of Maryland, to that position. He is to be sent out untrammeled by instructions, and with full liberty to recognize whichever Government he may think proper, or neither, in his own discretion. The nomination will be sent to the Senate on Saturday, it being one of those for the consideration of which the extraordinary session of that body is called.

The last day of the second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress was characterized by the customary noise and confusion, caused principally by the efforts of members to attach to the Appropriation bills matters of an irrelevant character. On the whole, however, the closing scenes, in point of propriety, will compare favorably with those of former sessions. In the Senate, the House bill providing for the expenses of the Sherman Investigating Committee, was passed. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then taken up, and its provisions were discussed at great length. An additional appropriation of $250,000 to increase the mail facilities with the Pacific coast, by way of Panama and Tehuantepec, was authorized. An appropriation of $120,000 for four years was authorized in aid of a line of steamers to ports in the Gulf of Mexico. In the House, the Searing Investigating Committee's report was called up by the Chairman and adopted. The House thus decides that the evidence does not warrant a conviction, nor subject Mr. Searing to expulsion. The Senate's amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill were taken from the table, and, after some debate, a resolution offered by Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, directing the bill, with its amendments, to be returned to the Senate, as the proposed increase of the postage gave it the nature of a revenue bill, which can only originate in the House, was adopted—117 to 76. The Post-route bill, as passed by the Senate, having a similar provision relative to postage, and another abolishing the franking privilege, was then dropped, and a new bill, introduced by Mr. English, was passed. The Senate bill, to carry into effect the treaty with China, was passed. Up to the time of going to press with our first edition, there was no indication of an intention to adjourn.

The tenor of the dispatches received in Washington from Paraguay are not considered as indicating that a war between the United States and that country is inevitable.

In the State Senate yesterday, a general report was made from the Committee on Cities and Villages against all the special bills for City Railroads, and recommending the passage of a law allowing the construction of such railroads only when the assent of the Corporation is given, and compensation has been made to the owners of property on the route. A special report was made against the Seventh-avenue Railroad bill, on the ground that no necessity for it had been shown. The Assembly did nothing of importance.

The Investigating Committee of the State Senate examined Mr. A. V. Dodge yesterday. He testified that he overheard Mr. Eaton acknowledge to Mr. Murphy that he had offered him several sums of money to suppress the investigation, and that he (Murphy) had refused them all. Mr. Eaton, it will be recollected, testified a day or two since that Mr. Murphy had offered to accept money as an inducement to suppress the investigation. The testimony before the Committee thus far is of a very contradictory character, and there appears to be some hard swearing somewhere.

An important meeting of the Canal Board was held yesterday, at which a number of changes and appointments of Collectors were made. Mr. John Harmon was re-appointed for New-York. Reductions were made on a number of articles of freight including various agricultural products. The Bank of deposit will be designated to-day. It is understood that those for New-York will be the Shoe and Leather, the Marine, and the Atlantic—one-third each.

Two days' later advices from California have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. Business at San Francisco seems to have entirely recovered, and there was a large demand from the interior. The steamship *Hermann* had been sold by the United States Marshal. A detachment of about six hundred troops were soon to leave for the Colorado River, to operate against the Mohave Indians. There is nothing new from Oregon or Fraser's River.

We have intelligence from the British West Indies to the 12th of February. There is nothing specially important. The health of Barbadoes was perfectly good. Preparations for taking in the sugar crop were in active progress, and there was a prospect of an abundant harvest. In Antigua the want of rain was severely felt, and the sugar crop, in consequence, was somewhat delayed. In St. Kitts the planters were expecting a good crop. At Trinidad, where great activity prevailed in the work of sugar-making, there had been three arrivals of coolies, and the supply of labor being greater than the demand, a number were to be sent to Demerara. A disturbance had occurred at St. Vincent, between the seamen of the British gun-boat *Jasper* and the inhabitants, which was the occasion of an attack by the editor of a local paper, upon the seamen of Her Majesty's service in general and of the *Jasper* in particular, whereupon the latter landed, and tore down the newspaper office and the house of the proprietor. The paper subsequently reappeared, and attempted to implicate several officials of high standing in the island as having instigated the outrage. Several bills of indictment were found against the editor for these accusations, and the whole matter was placed before the Governor-in-Chief for his adjudication. In the meantime the *Jasper* was ordered away for service in another quarter, and the crew in consequence could not be reached.

An occurrence has lately transpired on the Plains which will have the effect of emboldening the hostile Indians to continue their depredations. A band of the Apaches stole a number of horses and mules and then *were* pursued by a detachment of twenty-two mounted rifles from Fort Bliss. The Indians, two hundred in number, were overtaken, and an engagement took place, in which the rifles were forced to retreat, with the loss of three killed and six wounded. The loss of the Indians is reported to be about a dozen. The result of this engagement shows the folly of expecting one white man to whip ten Indians under all circumstances.

The examination of Samuel F. Jones, *Jr.*, the defaulting Cashier of the Colchester Bank, took place in Colchester, Connecticut, on Tuesday. Among the witnesses were Mr. Wm. H. Burns, of this City, who testified that the plates for the Bank were engraved by the firm with which he is connected, and R. C. Kellogg, of Hartford, who testified that he printed five thousand impressions from the plates, valued at $101,000, at the order of Jones. The examination was not concluded.

A mob at Quincy, Ill., has sacked eight houses of ill-fame, situated on York and State streets, in retaliation for the murder of a man in one of them a few days since.

A horrible murder was committed at Cohoes, N. Y., on Tuesday night. An Irishman named Michael O'Brien killed his wife, and then cut and hacked the body. He has escaped.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. Peirs, the President, in the chair. Fifteen new members were elected, and as many more nominated. The Committee sent a letter asking a conference on the subject of the Astronomical Observatory. The report of the Executive Committee for amending the By-Laws was ordered to be printed, and was referred to the next meeting. A memorial to the Legislature was adopted, asking that the present bill before that body for the removal of Quarantine be so amended as to exempt European shipping from the control of the Health Officer, and also to make his a salaried office.

The investigation of the charges against officers of the Mayor's Squad was continued at the Police Head-quarters yesterday. The testimony was much of the same character as that elicited the day before. The examination will be continued to-day.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 2,500 bales, at a shade firmer prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were freely purchased, as was also Rio Coffee, of which 18,625 bags were taken, chiefly on speculation; as well as Sugars, the sales of which comprised 1,480 hhds., 5,500 bags, 50 tcs. and 50 boxes, at our quotations. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Molasses, Hides, Sole Leather, Spirits Turpentine and Whisky. Common Rosin was in active demand, at full rates. Freights were inactive.

European Affairs.

A warlike debate in the Sardinian Parliament, in which a fiery impatience to avenge Novara upon the plains of Lombardy, and to drive Austria into the Adriatic, pierces plainly enough through the veil of a proper diplomatic reserve; an anxious discussion in the Parliament of England of the chances and the changes which may affect the will of that "powerful ruler upon whose breath," as Lord Malmesbury rather *naively* puts it, "depends peace or war for Europe;" and a growing disposition on the part of Prussia to guide her actions by the pilotage of England, are the leading features of the present aspect of affairs in Europe, as put before us by the latest news from beyond the Atlantic. The most significant of these indications of coming events is undoubtedly the modified attitude of Prussia. It was upon the Teutonic sympathies of that Power that Austria most strenuously relied for compelling France to respect her position in Italy, or, to use the favorite phrase of German diplomacy, to "recognize the Rhine upon the Po." The Austrian Emperor counted upon the general Germanic distrust of France and of the Bonapartes to sustain him in resisting any demands, however just in themselves and however essential to the peaceful permanence of existing European relations, which the Court of the Tuileries might make.

Of this distrust Prussia was and is the most important representative. No German State so severely suffered from the ambition of the First Napoleon as Prussia; no State of Europe had a stronger interest than Prussia in fixing the limits of the European nationalities as established by the treaties of 1815. And immediately upon the publication by an indiscreet English Secretary of Legation of the words spoken by Napoleon III. to the Austrian Minister, Baron Hubner, at the Tuileries on New-Year's day, Prussia assumed a positively leading position of hostility to all projected reforms in the political constitution of Italy. But the swift shuttle of circumstance has altered the appearances of things most essentially during the past six weeks. The temper of England has been tried—and found hopelessly adverse to anything like condonation of Austrian tyranny in the Italian States over which the Apostolic Empire has extended its sway or its influence since 1848. The appeals of conservative English statesmen to the treaties of 1815 are beginning to be felt to be absurd when made in behalf of a Power like Austria, which has defied those treaties in the East, and annulled them in the West. In simple truth these treaties, now commended by Lord Palmerston as the palladium of public right, were torn to pieces and scattered to the winds on the day when Lord Palmerston himself recognized the nephew of the exile of St. Helena, the outlaw of Vienna, as sovereign of France. All these considerations have had their weight with Prussia, and the German States dependent upon that great Protestant monarchy are beginning with her to exhibit signs of defection from the cause of the "Holy Roman Empire" beyond the Alps. In 1848, as the *Courrier des Etats Unis* has in a very timely and well-reasoned article reminded us, Lord Palmerston begged Europe to consider gravely whether "the principle of nationality, the favorite rallying cry of Germany, would not sooner or later loudly protest against Austria in a struggle for dominion over Italy, *even* in Germany herself." Germany begins to answer this suggestion with symptoms of an increasing aversion against involving herself in a crusade for the maintenance of Austrian wrong in Lombardo-Venetia. These symptoms are not of a nature to deter the French Emperor from prosecuting the work to which he has practically committed himself, his prestige at home and abroad, his interests of every kind, his dynasty itself. They will doubtless avail to make him delay any overt demonstration against Austria, for he is too astute a man, and the position he has taken up is too clearly legitimate and defensible, for him not to feel that every week of delay is so much gained in the moral adhesion of Europe to his demands. But they will not make him relax in his preparations for the arbitrament of the sword.

On the other hand, it appears to us most unlikely that Austria should really concede anything to the demands of French or even of European diplomacy. Austria has won so much in the past by subtlety and craft, that she has acquired a sort of Micawberish confidence that "something will always turn up." She hopes, doubtless, that in the event of a general war, or even of a fierce conflict between herself on the one side, and France with Italy on the other, jealousy of French influence would sooner or later bring sympathy if not alliance to her side, and she will surrender nothing that is not wrung from her. In this aspect of affairs, when peace has become a resource, and war a plain eventuality, it seems to us idle to expect any settlement of the radical issues which now divide Europe by any other instrument than the sword. To this complexion it would appear that it must come at last. Nor can we think that such a result can bring anything but immediate good to the great commercial countries in particular, and to the world at large most valuable final consequences in the settlement of questions that have long vexed the policy of Governments, and hampered the development of great national interests.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

Our Legislature is busy upon a bill to prevent the recapture of fugitive slaves,—or rather to punish anybody who shall, directly or indirectly, aid in effecting it. Probably two fugitive slaves a day, on an average, pass through Albany, on their way to Canada:—we believe it would be a very low estimate to say that a thousand a year go through New-York on their way to freedom. Yet not a single attempt has been made on the part of any owner to pursue and recapture them for several years past, and there have never been half a dozen such attempts in all. It has come to be thoroughly understood that the expense, trouble, odium and risk of such endeavors far outweigh the pecuniary value of the property. Nobody anticipates any vigorous renewal of these attempts. They have been abandoned, and Southern slave-owners have made up their minds, deliberately and finally, so far as we can judge from appearances, that they will make no effort to enforce the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, in the Northern States.

Why cannot our legislators and politicians be content with this peaceful solution of this vexed question? It gives the North all it ever professed to desire—security from molestation and impunity for harboring fugitives, and aiding their escape from servitude. What necessity exists for additional laws? Why must we threaten punishments when the offenders have disappeared? No man can pretend that any actual necessity exists for the enactment of such a law as that now pending. We have gone on for several years without it, and no practical evil has resulted from its absence:—and the prospect of any such evil in the future is now more remote than ever. To say nothing of the questionable constitutionality of such a law, it is utterly needless and, for all practical purposes, utterly inexpedient.

The real object of bringing it forward, every one understands. It is political, exclusively. It is intended as a make-weight in the partisan canvass of the State. It is a direct appeal to the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the people, for its favor and support. It is designed to demonstrate the zeal of its friends, and the hostility of its opponents, to the great interests of human freedom and universal emancipation. If the Democrats can be forced to vote against it, that fact will make a capital point against them in the next campaign. The bill is an appeal to passion and prejudice, and aims solely at partisan results. It would be quite useless to urge, on general principles, the wrong of thus vexing the public mind with useless discussions and injurious excitements for the selfish ends of party:—for politicians of all grades have long since grown insensible to such appeals. This kind of electioneering, under pretence of legislating, has come to be one of the established customs and practices of the country. The *stump* is everywhere, and stump-speeches—or speeches for stump purposes—are the general order of the day. *Party ascendency* is the great end and aim of all political effort,—the one thing sought under all the forms of public deliberation. The welfare of the country is a secondary matter altogether. As a general thing politicians do not object, upon abstract grounds, to promoting the public good:—but they will not do it at the expense of their party. Party first, and the country afterwards, is their motto, or, at best, the maxim on which they unconsciously act.

There is no man, however, so likely to overreach himself as the man who is always trying to overreach others:—and in this matter we cannot help thinking that the passage of such a bill as that now before the Legislature will be quite as likely to damage as to aid the party that shall make itself responsible for it. The people of this State are unquestionably hostile to Slavery in all its aspects and relations, and would support cordially any sensible, well-directed movement to relieve those subject to its bondage. But they are not destitute of common sense, and are fully capable of detecting the Quixotic character and the selfish motives of the bill in question.

Poltroonery in the Press.

The *Post* finds it convenient to change the nature of its dastardly insinuations against the Times. It began by alleging that we were the "Apologists of Assassination," because we did not emulate the ferocity of its own denunciations of a man who had slain the seducer of his wife. It indicated its own conception of the nature of the offence committed by Mr. Key, and its own notion of the way in which a husband and a father, honored by the confidence of a metropolitan constituency, and by the personal friendship of the highest officers of the American Government, should have treated such a desecration of his affections, his hospitality and his home, by declaring that,

"No matter how near the offence touched him, he should have treated it as he treated criminal intrigues of the same nature in which his own wife was not concerned, *as a trifling matter, as a pleasant jest, as a thing to be passed off with a sly allusion and a knowing look*; in short, as something which the adulterous intriguer was *welcome* to chronicle among his triumphs."

By what authority the *Evening Post* makes these assertions in regard to Mr. Sickles and his way of dealing with "criminal intrigues," that journal, once regarded as a respectable and responsible organ of opinion, has neither the cheap honesty nor the common courage to state. It now shelters itself, when driven to the wall by an indignant public opinion, behind the pacific robes of the clergy, and requotes the slanders circulated by itself, from unworldly journalists momentarily misled by its own now forfeited reputation, in unavailing protest against the condemnation which the public sentiment of New-York has prepared for the Press which is ready to aid its own partisan purposes by superfluous and premature denunciations of a New-York representative and a New-York constituency.

But this refuge will not avail it. The Times has been deliberately assailed as the "apologist of assassination" and the "defender of Sickles the murderer," because we refused to invade the high office of the law, because we declined to look with the toleration of the *Evening Post* upon the offence of treacherous adultery, because we demanded for a member of the Congressional delegation of New-York the same measure of justice and forbearance which would be meted out by every Christian and civilized man to the meanest and the lowest of mankind.

It was not surprising, perhaps, that in such a warfare the *Post* should resort to weapons which common decency discards, and employ personal innuendo where it had failed so lamentably in argument and reason. It declared its ability to explain the sympathy of the Times with Sickles, "the assassin," upon grounds not at all creditable to us, if it chose to do so. An assassin of character is entitled to no more respect under any circumstances than an assassin of life. Between the journalist, indeed, who stabs at character, vaguely and in the dark, to avenge a difference of opinion, and an outraged husband, who boldly shoots a scoundrel in the street, for violating the confidence of his home and murdering the good name of his family, there is all the difference which divides the writer of anonymous letters from the open duellist, and the thief of a private correspondence from the accuser before the courts.

We branded the cowardly malignity of the *Post* as it deserved, and demanded that it should either retract its insinuated libels or make them definite. After two days of reflective silence, it does neither, but reiterates them in the following indescribable paragraph:

"As to our remaining victim, the writer in the Times, we may remark that his article is apparently characterized by a fellow-feeling, not with Sickles the injured husband, but with Sickles the libertine. Under its sentimental platitudes about the ruined peace and fine sensibilities of our Third Ward Congressman is couched a sympathetic extenuation of his life-long outrages on the decorums of society. When a journalist holds up a man like Sickles as the appropriate vindicator of outraged virtue and insulted conjugal honor, and denies that a life of unblushing licentiousness in any degree abates his claims to public favor, it is not difficult to infer the unsoundness of his own theories of morality, and his friends might well wish that a decent regard for the good opinion of mankind would restrain him from using the Press as a medium of his pestilent heresies. We tell the writer in the Times, who has the impudence to speak of the '*Post's* Plea for Adultery,' and who does not shrink at the falsehood of imputing to us the odious opinions which he himself so ingeniously extenuates, that however strong may be his respect for the rights of 'the injured husband,' whose cause he so plaintively advocates, however intense his appreciation of the sacredness of the conjugal relation, however conspicuous his services to the peace of the domestic circle, he has not yet reached a height of virtue from which the *Evening Post* would not advise him to come up higher."

The Times possesses a responsible Editor. The Times has distinctly quoted the distinct language in which the *Evening Post* excuses the offence of adultery, when perpetrated against a person of whose past career the *Post* chooses to entertain and to publish, *during his absence and incarceration*, the most malignant and insulting opinions. The Times has no connection whatever with any person who is poltroon enough to ventilate anonymous slanders, or scoundrel enough to intimate charges for which he does not accept a personal, not a newspaper responsibility, to be met in any proper way and at any proper time. If the *Post* chooses to seek a refuge in personalities from defeat in argument, it is bound in common decency, (if decency is recognized at all in its code or conduct,) to make its slanders definite enough to be directly and distinctly met. Its insinuations thus far against the Editor of the Times, who is exclusively responsible for what appears in its columns upon this as upon every other subject, are just sufficient to brand their author as a cowardly libeler, without in the least affecting the person at whom they are aimed. If the *Post* imagines that it can indulge in innuendoes and insolence of this sort without forfeiting every claim upon the attention of the public, and inviting the chastisement with the scorn of every decent member of society, then it has singularly mistaken the temper of the times in which we live, and the character of the community which it has had the effrontery thus to insult.

The *Evening Post* deliberately affirms that the Times "holds up Mr. Sickles as the appropriate vindicator of outraged virtue and insulted honor, and denies that a life of unblushing licentiousness in any way abates his claims to public favor." In this deliberate affirmation the *Post* had the language of the Times before it, and gravely uttered what it knew to be wholly false, both in letter and in spirit. The Times has simply said what all husbands and fathers of New-York both say and feel, that the Courts of Law are alone competent to decide whether a man has or has not forfeited his claims on the sympathy of his kind, under the most grievous wrong which a husband and a father can endure. The Times has simply averred, with whatever is honest, loyal and brave among us, that the *ipse dixit* of a journal which can stoop to the baseness of personal inuendo and surreptitious slander, shall not be allowed to hurry a human being, even though he be a Congressman and a Democrat, to infamy and to the gallows.

The Roman States.

A very significant feature of the intelligence which is reaching us by every steamer from Europe is the "manifest destiny" which appears at length to be about to overtake Rome. Of the spiritual character of her Pontiff ruler, or of the religion which finds its centre in the ancient city, we are not speaking. We are willing to suppose that the religious character belonging to the Papacy, and the system of theology or belief, of which the Pope is the head, can exist and be maintained wherever the votaries of the faith choose to place it. But without respect to the significant tendency of the other events which are developing themselves in Europe, it would appear that the temporal power of Rome is now looking on its last days. The world has long tired of it, and the Romans themselves have not waited until this day to be thoroughly sick of it. It has done nothing for the world, and the majority of the world would see it sink to-morrow without a sigh or a regret. Its policy, extending through a thousand intricacies of secret diplomacy, has had but one end, and that a theological one, with which, according to the American notion of things, temporal governments should have nothing to do. It has sought only to consolidate and strengthen that spiritual power, even while it struggled, as it always has done, to extend and increase it. Its aims have been entirely selfish, and regardless of consequences to others if it could but reach its own ends. It has indeed done much to injure the cause of religion, which it has pretended to uphold, by demonstrating the unscrupulousness with which it could make religion subservient to selfish and not very exalted objects.

The temporal power of Rome has been sustained, for the past few years, by means such as we can well understand Romans must blush to remember. Austrian expediency on the one hand, and French jealousy on the other, combined to fasten upon the Roman people a government which was hateful to them, and which they would not have sustained for an hour but for that foreign domination. Apart from all religious questions, the Roman people have hated the Government of Rome because they felt that it was a disgrace to their manhood. The pomp of the Church, to which, as Catholics, they would doubtless have given all possible adhesion, became mere mummery in their eyes when applied to the purposes of government. The terrors which priestly power knows so well how to wield, and which might have been fearful to the Catholics of Rome in spiritual matters, assumed the form rather of a bugbear for children when they were applied for the coercion of political opinion. Military tyranny would have been bad enough; but priestly tyranny was worse to bear, since it implied puerility or effeminacy in those who submitted to it. The people of Rome would, therefore, long since have overthrown the Government of Rome but for the foreign troops who, to serve two distinct objects, supported it.

Now, however, a change appears to be coming over the scene. [illegible] forced to withdraw from Rome if France will do so also. Austria is no doubt a faithful child of the Church, so far as churchly obedience can be made to go in this age of the world; but Austria cares more about preserving herself than about preserving the Papal power. So also in regard to France. The Papal Government is not popular in either France, and Louis Napoleon knows it. He would have been content to remain in Rome, for the purpose of keeping Austria out of it, but this latter power once withdrawn, the removal of the French troops would not only be popular in France, but would also help Napoleon's Italian policy, by creating a new thorn in the Austrian side in the shape of a free community in the Eternal City—because as soon as France and Austria leave Rome, Rome becomes a republic, and Pius IX., the weak-minded Sovereign who could pretend liberality in order to become more tyrannical, and could steal a child from its parents in order to serve what he pretended to call religion, will be deprived of his sovereignty and forced to take his Pontifical chair out of the Republic of Rome. There are few persons on this side of the Atlantic who will be apt to regret such an event or to pray for any delay in its consummation.

Jobbery and Waste.

We do not believe that anybody who has watched the recent management of public affairs at Washington, will be shocked at the assertion that if the President and his Secretary of the Navy had displayed, in business for their own account, the same sagacity and judgment which have marked their public transactions in the Paraguay matter, the respectable firm of Buchanan, Touchy & Co. would have gone into liquidation in somewhat less than six weeks after commencing business. Nor would any man with an ordinary regard for repose and comfort have desired to fill the office of their assignee. The operations of these officials with the public would seem to have been conducted under the influence of an obliquity of vision which permits them to see only one side, and that the debit side, of their little accounts. And, indeed, if the only aim of their official life has been to spend as much of the public money as they possibly could, and give the public as little for it in the shape of value received as could possibly be contrived, they deserve all the merit that may attach to the successful accomplishment of their object.

When the Cromwell line of merchant steamers was first chartered for the war purposes of the Paraguay expedition, we took occasion to expose the folly and extravagance of that stupid arrangement. We called public attention to the fact that not only was that class of vessels totally unfitted for the work which was in hand, but that the chartering of the steamers would prove a far more expensive job than the Administration pretended. The truth of our observations at that time has been fully demonstrated by the recent action in Congress. It having been shown that the Cromwell steamers could be purchased "out and out" for the sum which the charter of them for only fifteen months under the Secretary's arrangement would amount to, it was resolved to avail of the option reserved to the Government by the contract, and to buy the ships in question for two hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars.

We do not hesitate to pronounce this prepossessing little trifle thoroughly and shamelessly wasted. Admitting the war with Paraguay to be just and proper, which we are very far indeed from believing it to be—or supposing that it is a sheer bit of silly, wicked humbug, got up for political purposes,—everybody will allow, that if commenced at all it should have been started with appropriate and sufficient means. If the waters in which our squadron was to operate were too shallow for the vessels of our Navy, gun-boats should have been procured. There clearly was no necessity to make war on Paraguay in such hot haste as required our going thither unprepared and trusting to luck;—yet this is, nevertheless, precisely what Messrs. Buchanan, Touchy & Co. have made us do. We do not mean to say anything against the Cromwell steamers, as steamers, and especially as merchant steamers for coasting purposes, when we remark that how suitable soever they may be for that line of business, they evidently cannot be fitted for the service for which gun-boats are especially qualified. Nobody ever saw a merchant steamer that was. Such vessels are built lightly and for speed, and can neither carry heavy guns nor sustain a broadside from light ones. To the Government, therefore, these Cromwell steamers are completely useless. They may serve to impress the English and French Naval officers and men in those waters with some new and interesting ideas touching American confidence in pleasure-boats for warlike performances, or may induce them to admire the free-and-easy style in which Americans spend money in sending show-steamers to out-of-the-way places to complete the force of *vox et præterea nihil* threats against the little twopenny power with which we are at issue; but, beyond this, the Cromwell steamers are not calculated to perform any service for the War Department. Yet we have bought them—squandered $289,000 upon them—at a time, too, when we are under engagements to build gunboats for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Had the Department built the gun-boats before they chartered the Cromwell vessels, there would have been an end of the matter, and the "little teazers," as gun-boats are familiarly called, might have served both purposes—the demonstrations in Paraguay, and the African Coast duty after the Paraguay tom-foolery had been disposed of. As it is, we shall have spent $289,000 upon steamers for which it will puzzle all future Secretaries of the Navy to find employment within their capacity, and we shall have to build gun-boats besides. What these last will cost remains to be known, and we can only pray that low bids may be prevented by the "friends of the party" whose claims "deserve attention."

The Executive and the Sabbath.—Gov. Morgan is reported to have asserted a prerogative which few sensible people will regard as either tyrannical or unwarranted. He claims his Sundays [as his own. On that day the door of his private dwelling is inexorably closed to the demands of business and politics. That this should be a new and noteworthy thing is by no means creditable. The present Executive deserves praise for so worthy an innovation.

The crowd of politicians who throng the State Capitol, especially during the sessions of the Legislature, are by no means a diffident generation. Backwardness in urging their claims and persons upon the notice of officials cannot be laid to their charge. During the business hours of each secular day the Governor is at their service in the Executive Chamber. This, however, has seldom sufficed. They pursue him to his house, and claim the time, which most men devote to [illegible]

[illegible] one of the worst features of martial law is that which [illegible] the right of newspapers to the present facilities [illegible] in connection with the low price at which the papers themselves [illegible] are now universally afforded to subscribers [illegible] arrangements effected for the constant circulation of [illegible] intelligence in every part [illegible] and dwelling in the land. But small as [illegible] postage, they still constitute an [illegible] remuneration to the Department. [illegible] transporting mail matter, if the [illegible] aged with any approximation [illegible] ciples, is small.

But there is no good reason why this branch of the public service, or any portion of it, should be performed gratuitously. The Post-office Department should certainly be an accounting institution, but not) eleemosynary. The chief burden of this kind, of course, comes from franking by Congressmen and other officials, which should be at once done away with, and would be if it was any other class which profited thereby. In a similar category should be placed the free exchange lists of periodicals. There is no good reason why newspaper proprietors should not pay postage on their exchanges. Nor do we think they would object to do so. In most cases it would be a pecuniary relief instead of burden. Large establishments receive several hundreds daily, nine-tenths of which are useless; but every one of which calls for their own in return. If postage were charged, exchange would be reduced three-fourths, and when it is considered that every daily exchange costs four or five dollars actual outlay, it is not difficult to see how paying postage might result in saving money.

A few years ago, the Canadian Parliament, in an excess of liberality, abolished newspaper postage altogether. But now a proposition is pending to restore it. Most of the Provincial journals set up a plaintive outcry against such reimposition, though it is admitted the exigencies of the Government will compel the passage of the measure. The Canadian Treasury is afflicted with the same complaint which just now troubles our own. But even if this were not the case, the Government ought not to perform a carrying business for nothing. The law proposed to be repealed was ill-advised, and from the beginning unlikely to stand. We have something yet to learn in the matter of postal service, and our Canadian neighbors more. Let us have cheap—not unpaid—labor, and no class favoritism with entire liberty to employ private agencies. This, neither more nor less, is what is wanted.

How the South Looks on the Annexation of Cuba.—The Southern Press begins to examine the Cuba question with some considerable deliberation, and arrives at conclusions not altogether unanimous in regard to the acquisition of that island. As a matter of course, our brethren at the South regard the subject almost wholly in the light of its relation to their slave property. At first blush the idea of adding another Slave State quite took their fancy. But a sober second thought affords them with doubts. They perceive that the advantages to be derived from our possession of Cuba are commercial and industrial, and that consequently its acquisition must inure chiefly to the benefit of the North, where commerce and industry are mainly to be found.

With this view of the case forced upon them, we are not surprised to see such journals as the *Southern Monitor* and the Richmond *Enquirer* opposing the admission of Cuba. These papers may be taken as representing the slave-raising and cotton-growing portions of the South, as distinguished from the sugar States. The *Southern Monitor*, speaking for cotton, explains the eagerness with which Louisiana and Texas urge the acquisition of Cuba, by the hypothesis that they secretly look for the abolition of its Slavery, in which case it is assumed that its production of sugar would be inevitably destroyed, leaving a monopoly to Texas and Louisiana. How much truth there may be in this not very charitable imputation we, of course, cannot say; it derives importance from the quarter from which it comes. The *Enquirer* pronounces it "reasonable," and adds, on the other hand, that the admission of Cuba as a slaveholding State "would sweep not only sugar planting but sugar planters, too, entirely off the surface of our now sugar-growing States." It also anxiously inquires whether such destruction will "constitute the only serious injury to Southern interests to be effected by the annexation of Cuba as a slaveholding State?" That question it answers as follows:

"The demand for labor in Cuba is now supplied by her surreptitious trade with Africa, which would be at once estopped by her annexation to the Union. If admitted as a Slave-holding State, not only would this demand have to be supplied by slaves exported from our midst, but the immediate and vast influx of Yankee capital and Yankee enterprise would at once largely increase the present demand for labor. And this demand would be supplied with all the irresistible certainty which attends the law of demand and supply. How would this new element affect the productive energies—aye, and the political status—of Maryland, of Virginia, of the Carolinas, of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, even of the Gulf States themselves, and especially of Louisiana?

This is a very momentous question, and one which it well behooves our too hasty statesmen to ponder with all the nicety of elaborate consideration, before they precipitate its practical solution by a step which, once taken, can never be retraced."

The South is evidently disposed to think twice before committing itself irrevocably to a measure of the benefits of which to itself it is very doubtful, and whose manifest tendency will be to build up the North. Some slaves might be spared for the Cuban market, but in case of annexation the rush of free labor and Northern capital would be overwhelming. The example of California is not lost. In the race of acquisition, appropriation and peaceable possession the South stands no chance, as it begins to perceive and acknowledge.

A Commendable Movement.—It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns that the Directors of the U. S. Life Insurance Company have ordered an abandonment of the plea urged in Court on their behalf, to avoid payment of one of their policies. We were confident, judging from the character of the Directors, that it was only necessary to call their attention to the subject to secure such a result.

A Word of Caution.—A correspondent opens a communication with the compliment that "the Times is the only paper which dares to speak freely about the [illegible] Companies;"—which he proceeds to characterize in unmeasured terms. We beg to remind him that we do not deal in general charges of any kind,—nor do we treat anonymous accusations against other individuals or [illegible] moment's notice. If he has any specific complaints to make, that will stand on any [illegible] dence of their truth, we shall be happy to [illegible] him a hearing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STORM.—The blustering northwester of the first three days of the week got tired of pipin out of that quarter, and, during Wednesday night changed to the eastward, and in certain "raw" and hazy condition of the atmosphere, yesterday morning, gave unmistakable symptoms of "a spell o' weather." At 1 o'clock P. M. snow began to fall thick and fast, but it was of that genial, heavy kind which required little foresight to predict, as every other man did, that it would "turn to rain." By 5 o'clock P. M. some four inches of snow had fallen. It then changed to a fine hail, and from that time rain which continued throughout the night.

The way was thus rendered almost impassable for stage horses, and the streets and sidewalks have been for so slushy and uncomfortable a state because of the winter. On account of the storm the Brooklyn boats did not go at their usual hour. From the violence and force of the gale, and the thick weather that must have prevailed, there are fears that some considerable vessels approaching this port may have been wrecked on the Jersey coast. The telegraph, however, reported no disaster up to the time of going to press, at which time the storm raged with unabated violence.

MARKET OFFICERS, LOFTS AND BUILDINGS LEASED AT AUCTION.—About 200 provision dealers and others assembled in the cold, well-ventilated Governors' Room at the City Hall at 1 P. M. yesterday to attend the leasing at public auction of the cellars connected with the several public markets of the City, and sundry lofts, tenements and buildings belonging to the City for the term of five years from May 1, next. Mr. WILLIAM S. DUER was the auctioneer, and the Comptroller, at the appointed hour, stood upon the table with him and the sale began. The cellars under the Fulton Market were leased at advanced rates; some expressed the opinion that the rents should not have been pressed so high. The cellar at the corner of Fulton and South streets was leased at $2,500 per annum—an unusually high rent—to BENJAMIN HOAG, Esq., the present occupant of the premises. The cellars under Centre Market, Washington Market, Essex Market and Franklin Market were all leased at sufficiently high rates.

CHEAP LIVING IN COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.—A lecture was delivered last evening, at Mozart Hall, on the above subject, by Mr. UNDERHILL, the proprietor of the Unitary Home. The audience was small, owing to the exceedingly unpleasant weather of last night. The lecturer gave an exposition of the principles upon which his plan of cooperation is based, and illustrated its workings and its benefits. He gave a history of the Unitary Home from the beginning, and stated that on the first of February last it had been removed to Fourteenth-street, in the vicinity of the Academy of Music, where the number of cooperators had been more than quadrupled. Mr. UNDERHILL related his experience in regard to fitting up houses already constructed for purposes of cooperation, and showed by the results of the Unitary Home that the cost of living might be reduced from thirty to fifty per cent. *It was unanimously requested, by a vote at the end of the lecture, that the discourse should be repeated at an early day.*

THE ALLAIRE WILL CASE.—The will of the late JAMES P. ALLAIRE has been before the Surrogate for a considerable time, and some progress has been made in the investigation rendered necessary by the appearance of the children as contestants; nearly all of the property, according to the will, offered for probate, having been given to his wife. The ground on which the contestants stood, until yesterday, was that undue influence had been used. As bearing upon that view of the case, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT testified to the general good feeling existing between the children and Mrs. ALLAIRE, whom he had known for forty years. Mr. CHARLES T. MORGAN was also examined, and testified that he was familiar with the handwriting of the testator, and that he did not believe the body of the will was written by him. He also doubted if the signature was his. The letter A was like his, but he was doubtful of the remainder of the name.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—The Managers of the Union met on Wednesday afternoon, at the Church No. 350 Broome-street, the Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE in the Chair. The Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF, the Secretary, read interesting letters from missionaries and others—one from Australia, four from British India, one from the Rev. Mr. GUNDERT, in Hamburg, and two from Hayti. A vacancy in the Board was filled by the election of the Rev. Dr. W. B. MASSON, editor of the New-York *Sabbath Recorder*. The Rev. C. A. CLARK, formerly of Ohio, was appointed an agent for New-York. The Treasurer, Dr. E. FARNLY, reported that the receipts were in advance of the last year, having now reached $15,715 91. Expenses, $15,622 00. Balance on hand, $93 21.

AN ASSISTANT FOR DR. SPRING.—At a large meeting of the members of Dr. SPRING'S Church, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, Rev. WM. J. BOYD, Professor of Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward, Virginia, was unanimously elected co-pastor of the Church with Dr. SPRING.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Geographical Society which was to have been held last evening was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather.

THE BOND-STREET HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY. —By the fourth annual report of this Institution, it appears that during the year ending Feb. 1, 2,077 cases have been treated, and 6,276 prescriptions have been dispensed; 1,563 patients have been cured, 73 relieved, 7 died, and in 266 cases the result is unknown. This Institution was founded by Dr. OTTO TUSTANOKE some years ago, and is sustained entirely by private subscription. The total expense last year was $677, of which $140 were for medicine and medical apparatus.

MAN DROWNED.—As the Grand-street ferry-boat Hoboken approached her dock last night, at about 11 o'clock, CHARLES BENNETT, a deck hand, 18 years old, fell off into the water, and was drowned. He appeared but once above water, when he shouted for help; a lantern was at once provided, and every available means resorted to for his rescue, but he immediately sank to rise no more. His body was not recovered when your reporter left.

THE BOSTON TRACT SOCIETY IN NEW-YORK.—Some of the religious papers, of this week, state that the Boston Tract Society has concluded to open a branch establishment, or office, at No. 348 Broadway; and that the Rev. ISRAEL P. WARREN has been appointed Secretary for New-York. The Society have issued a circular recapitulating the history of their connection and dealing with the American Tract Society in this City.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE TOPSY-TURVY.—The Clerks of the City's Chief Magistrate were fairly pushed from their stools by the march of improvement yesterday, and the workmen commenced refitting the apartment recently occupied by them. The Mayor himself will vacate his private office to-day, and attend to business in Room No. 13 for an indefinite period—until his office is repaired.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—An unknown man about 60 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, wearing a black cloth overcoat and drab pants, fell dead in Catharine-street, yesterday. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body at the Fourth Ward Station-house, when the jury rendered a verdict of death from disease of the heart.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an inquest at No. 4 Batavia-street, upon the body of a child named MARY MCLAUGHLIN, who died from burns received from her clothes taking fire on Wednesday night, while she was alone in a room, playing with the fire. A verdict of "Death from burns accidentally received" was rendered.

THE TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—There was a meeting of the Democratic General Committee last evening at Tammany Hall, ISAAC BENDERS presiding, and A. CHANDLER, Secretary. There was an ineffectual attempt to take up the subject of the By-Laws, and a motion finally prevailed to print 500 copies, for the use of the Committee, after which they adjourned.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.—The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivers his address on Washington at the Academy of Music this evening. We are not surprised to hear that nearly all the tickets have already been sold. The proceeds of this lecture, though it is delivered in the popular series now in progress at the Academy, are devoted to the purchase of Mount Vernon.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—There was a meeting of the American Institute last evening for the consideration of a report upon the paying-out machinery of the Atlantic cable used on board of the United States frigate *Niagara*. The attendance being small, on account of the stormy nature of the weather, the subject was referred to another meeting.

Police Reports.

THE ROBBERY AT THE HOTEL CONSTANTINE.—Charles Reske, the proprietor of the Hotel Constantine, Lewis Oderson, a permanent boarder, and Samuel Wernel, a temporary lodger, who were reported yesterday as having been arrested on a charge of conspiring together to rob a Brazilian named Worms out of several thousand dollars worth of jewelry at the above hotel, were brought up for examination yesterday at the City Hall Police Court. Each of the prisoners related his story, from which it soon became evident that Wernel was the only one of the three who was engaged in the robbery; and the proprietor of the hotel and Oderson, his boarder, were entirely innocent of any complicity in the transaction. Reske and Oderson were accordingly discharged, and Wernel was committed for further examination. The person who was engaged with Wernel in the robbery, and who escaped when he was arrested, has not yet been captured.

A VILE DEN BROKEN UP.—A German, named Casper Rapp, made complaint on Wednesday, before the City Hall Police Court, that his daughter, sixteen years of age, had been missing from her home for a week past, and that he had reason to suspect that she had been inveigled into a den of prostitution kept by one Bauer and wife, in the basement of No. 475 Eighth-avenue. The magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties, and yesterday Captain CURRY, of the Twentieth Precinct, made a descent upon the place and also upon the one adjoining, kept by Jacob Dinch and wife, and took the inmates into custody. They were all brought before the City Hall Police Court, when the girls were discharged and the proprietors ordered to give bail to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The missing girl was not found, but from evidence derived from persons

ARRESTED, SUSPECTED AND ABDUCTION.—Mrs. [illegible] residing in Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, made complaint before the City Hall Police Court, yesterday, against a young man named John [illegible], with having taken her daughter, [illegible] years of age, from her home, [illegible] time the mother [illegible] to the best of her [illegible] daughter had been [illegible] by Hall, who [illegible] her consent. [illegible] unknown. Hall [illegible] and committed for examination. He attempting to take the girl from her residence, as alleged, and says he left her [illegible] Railroad depot, which is the last [illegible] of her.

TWENTY-FIVE OF STOLEN GOODS ARRESTED.—On Thursday night the police made a descent upon No. 190 Division-street, which has for some time been suspected to be a receptacle for stolen goods, and found a quantity of gloves and boots stolen from the store of [illegible] HOSSY & SON, No. [illegible] Grand-street; also, [illegible] stolen from the clothing store of PAT, BROTHERS & Co., No. 92 Monroe-street, on the night of the 17th ult.; also, some [illegible] glasses and clocks, stolen from the house of [illegible], No. [illegible] Chamber-street. Ann Fromm, [illegible] keeper of the house, and one [illegible] were arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500 each.

ARRESTED FOR ARSON.—A complaint was made by [illegible] named son of Erin, dressed in soldier's uniform, and bearing upon his breast and coat a large pinchbeck [illegible] scribed "Drumgold and Poch's bridge," was brought before the City Hall Police Court yesterday, charged with obstructing Broadway, opposite St. [illegible] Church. It seems that he had been hired by the above firm to sweep the street opposite their place of business, and that his comical dress had the effect to attract a large crowd in the vicinity, thereby obstructing the street. The Magistrate let him off with a slight reprimand, and a recommendation to change his dress for one less conspicuous, or else abandon his occupation.

THE TOMBS DIFFICULTY.—Mr. A. SANFORD takes exceptions to the wording of a paragraph in the TIMES of Monday headed "Trouble among Tombs Lawyers," from which it might be inferred, although it was not so stated, that he had been guilty of dishonorable conduct. We are assured that in the affair to which allusion was made, Mr. SANFORD's conduct was that of an honorable member of the bar, and that his standing in the profession is such as to render the term "shyster" not properly applicable to him.

RIVER-THIEVES CAUGHT.—Chas. Cull and William Moore, two well-known river thieves, were arrested yesterday by Officer HOGAN for operating upon the staterooms of the steamer *City of Manchester*. They had not succeeded in getting any booty, as they were found to be well stocked with burglar's apparatus. After having their likenesses taken for the Rogues' Gallery they were discharged.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Wm. Johnson and John Thomas got into an altercation on Wednesday night, when Thomas stabbed Johnson in the temple with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. Thomas was arrested and held for examination.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A Reorganization of the Democratic Party Proposed.

A regular meeting of the People's Democratic General Committee was held last evening at Mozart Hall, CHAS. A. MAY, Vice-President, in the Chair. There were 78 members present. The following plan for the reorganization of the Democratic Party, and a constitution, were unanimously adopted:

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: Our separation from the organization of Tammany Hall is the result of the oft-repeated treachery to the Democratic masses which have influenced those who govern it. We have abandoned it until it permits the people to be fairly represented in its Committees and Conventions, and repudiates the control of the Sachems of Tammany Society. However painful the separation, we have, from motives of a high and disinterested character, been compelled to assume this hostile attitude. Our platform, as antagonistic to Tammany, contains two principles, and two only, viz.: a full and unrestricted recognition of the *popular* element of the party, and a repudiation of leaders, who assume to govern us *because* they govern the Society of Tammany. The issues thus joined between ourselves and Tammany Hall are issues of principle; they cannot be compromised upon the offices, but must be fought out at the polls until the voters of the party decide between us. To meet this great battle, therefore, it is incumbent upon us to propose some practical plan of organization which shall sustain in good faith the position we assume before the people. We must show by our works not only that we are sincere in the avowal of these principles, but also in the determination to appeal to the masses for a vindication of our rights. To this end we have carefully prepared and unanimously adopted the following plan, which we believe will in all respects secure to the *whole* people a full and fair voice in the election of their representatives. We propose by this means to organize each election District instead of Wards, and to open enrollments free to every Democrat who recognizes our cause; to make this enrollment the genuine embodiment of the voters of the District, from which and by which all delegates to General Committees and Nominating Committees shall be chosen without dictation or interference upon the part of any central or other power. By this plan the people, if they desire it, will always be represented by their own selected agents; the rowdyism and fearful violence which have disgraced the so-called primary meetings of the Tammany people will be avoided, and the basis of representation brought down to the small circle of election districts, and secure a true expression of the popular wishes.

Resolved, That it is hereby made the duty of each member of this General Committee, acting in conjunction with the five members representing his district in the Ward Committee, to call together on the evening of the third Monday in March, at 7½ o'clock, all such Democrats residing in his election district who sympathize with our cause, for the purpose of forming a Democratic Enrolled Association, upon the conditions as hereinafter stated, and in those districts which are not specifically represented in this General Committee it shall be the duty of the delegation from any Ward where such a case or cases may exist to arrange among themselves the performance of this duty as herein stated.

Resolved, That the persons thus called together shall form the basis of Enrolled Associations, and after a temporary organization shall proceed in the manner specified in the Constitution, herewith provided, to admit all the other Democrats of like faith in the district, for the purpose of procuring a full enrollment of the whole Democratic vote therein.

Resolved, That no member of the Democratic Party who is willing to subscribe to our platform of principles shall be denied admission to this Association thus formed; but it is expressly understood and hereby declared that candidates for office or others shall not be deemed eligible to membership who still adhere to the Tammany party under its *present* system. No man can be Tammany and Anti-Tammany at the same time. All are permitted to make selection, and this choice must be made.

Resolved, That the Associations, when completed and permanently organized in the several election districts, shall, together with this General Committee, form the organization of the Democratic Republican Party in the City of New-York, and shall thereafter constitute the basis of all future primary movements, and be deemed so clothed with full power in the election of delegates to all Committees and Conventions, subject only to the constitution adopted for their government.

One article of the Constitution is as follows:

"ANY Democratic elector who is entitled to vote in this Election District may, if he so desires, become a member of this association at any of its regular meetings, providing he shall answer the following questions in the affirmative:

QUESTION FIRST.—As a Democrat, are you opposed to all secret political societies, believing them to be Anti-Democratic, and against the true principles of our Federal Constitution and contrary to the Declaration of our National Independence—whether the said secret society be Tammany Society or Columbian Order, or any other secret close corporation that may deprive any Democrat from taking part in its local organization.

QUESTION SECOND.—Are you opposed to the assumptions of the Sachems of Tammany Society, who claim to have the power of deciding who are the regular representatives of the Democracy of this City, and of denying Democrats the right of holding public meetings in Tammany Hall because they are not of their own particular clique?

QUESTION THIRD.—As a member of this Association will you support nominations emanating from the organization of which this forms a part to the exclusion of those made by any other political party claiming to be Democratic or not?"

Another article of interest to the Party reads as follows:

"This Association shall elect by ballot all delegates to the several nominating State, County, Assembly, Aldermanic and Ward Conventions that may be called by the General Committee. No person shall be entitled to vote at said election except he has been a member at least two weeks before the call was made by the General Committee, and a majority of all the votes cast at said election shall be required to secure an election."

After adopting the above unanimously, the Committee adjourned.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at 1 P. M., P. PARET, *President in the Chair, when the following gentlemen were elected members*: John R. Bacon, William Barton, James A. Boorman, Wm. F. Cary, Jr., Wm Cotheal, Edward F. Davison, Wm. F. Grinnell, Geo. B. Grinnell, Geo. W. Hennings, Robt. B. Millikin, Edwin Parsons, Samuel H. Rokenbaugh, Jacob J. Sherman, Jackson S. Schultz, Andrew V. Stout.

A communication was received from the Committee of the Central Park, asking a conference with the Chamber on the subject of the Observatory. It was referred to the Committee on the Observatory. Mr. BROWER called up his motion to amend the By-law dispensing with the ballot in the election of members. It was finally referred to the Executive Committee to be reported at a future meeting. The same Committee submitted sundry amendments, one of which increases the annual dues to $10, and another abolishing the requirement of naturalization to become members. They were ordered to be printed, and the subject was referred to the next meeting. The regular quarterly meetings hitherto held at Astor-place were dispensed with.

Mr. MARSHALL read the form of a memorial to the Legislature, asking that body to so amend Mr. CHASSAIX's bill for the removal of Quarantine as to take from the Health Officer all control over vessels engaged in European commerce, and to confine his jurisdiction solely to vessels arriving from sickly ports, and those actually having contagious diseases on board; also, to abolish the present system of fees, and to pay the Health Officers a salary.

Mr. MARSHALL approved the movement, and desired to have European ships taken from the control of the Health Officer entirely, and placed under that of the Commissioner of Emigration. In case they should

[illegible] to have a case or two of small-pox on board, instead of detaining the ships, the patients should be sent to Ward's Island, and the ship allowed to come to the City, as there was, in most cases, no danger to the public health in permitting her to take this course. He also favored the paying of a fixed salary to the Health Officer.

Mr. MERCUR also advocated the views contained in the memorial.

Mr. BROWER, while assenting in general to the grievances set forth, was in favor of pursuing such a course as would protect the health of the City, and, at the same time, not embarrass commerce. He did not believe that the end sought could be secured by separating one portion of our commerce from another, and attacking the evils complained of by piecemeal. The foreign should not be separated from the [illegible] but all should move together for [illegible]

The [illegible] and directed to be [illegible] by the officers of the Chamber.

ROYAL PHELPS presented a communication from the Representatives residing in the [illegible] interruption of navigation by the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, and asking them to memorialize the Federal Government to take prompt measures to remove the obstructions. The memorials were referred to a Select Committee of three, of which Mr. PHELPS was Chairman. The Committee consists of Messrs. PHELPS, MERCUR and PARETT. A copy of a memorial from the Board of Trade of [illegible] to the President of the United States on the [illegible] was received and placed on file. The Secretary gave notice of a donation of forty-two volumes to the library from the Secretary of State.

The Charges Against Officers of the Mayor's Squad.

The investigation in the case of Policeman WERKOOF was continued at the Police Head-quarters yesterday at 11 A. M. Very little testimony pertinent to the issue was elicited; Captain LEONARD said he never heard such hard swearing, and that men who had boasted of the amount of money that they had made in addition to their salaries, when placed on the stand knew nothing of anything of the kind. Police Commissioner BULLMAN conducted the investigation. JAMES G. FORBES was examined; he knew nothing connected with the subject under investigation.

FREDERICK ANDERSON testified that he had heard rumors that millions of money had been made at the City Hall, and that the Mayor's Squad made a great deal. He thought Mr. KENNY might have said so; he had heard many of the men murmuring at both of the sergeants for favoring men in the distribution of cases so that money could be made; he had heard Sergeant BRANDT, ALDERSON, PLAGE and VAN ARSDALE do so; he had heard Officer FOWLER grumble at being placed at mock-auctions; had heard BRANDT grumble because cases were not given to him out of which he could make money; knew that MYERS and BOYLE [illegible] Superintendent's office to get cases; there was considerable grumbling because the sergeant did not get them.

[illegible] that any officer had collected money for services [illegible] told him that one of the Sergeants had told him that the men must divide; he had heard the men complain that each of the Sergeants had their favorites and that whenever there were any good things certain men were picked out to do them and the others had to do the dirty work; by "good things" he understood that they meant cases in which money was to be made; Sergeant Croft told him there were always men (meaning Bostwick and Van Arsdale) hanging around the Mayor's office for mock auction cases instead of attending to their duties; he (witness) had called the men together and told them that if there was any more grumbling he would put them on post duty; he would not take the word of Brandt if that officer's reputation was such as people represented it to be; he thought a man attending to mock-auction cases might make money if he was disposed to; he had never known of any officers receiving a check for $50 for working up a case, without a bill of particulars.

George E. Bicer testified that he had never heard that the Sergeants requested the men to divide, and had never heard any one say he had received money. He had never received money himself and knew nothing of the character of Brandt.

Joseph Quack, sworn: Had been offered money in a bogus ticket case, but had refused it; he had heard that money was offered to Sergeant Berney, and that Berney refused it; he had heard of men standing in the lobby and picking up cases whether they worked cases or not; he had never heard of any money paid to Brandt; it was a current report that the men did not stand there for that purpose; neither of the Sergeants had ever asked him for money.

James McMiller was examined, but knew nothing relevant.

Thomas Cholwell testified that he had complained of being transferred from one duty to another; he had seen men standing in the hall, especially Brandt; he did not recollect any others; Brandt always had a case on hand; he had never heard the Sergeants talk about dividing money.

James L. Olden knew nothing of the matter at issue; he had subscribed $3 for a present to Sergeant Berney's wife; had seen the articles presented to her, worth about $30; Sergeant Berney had cautioned him against receiving money.

Charles E. Freeman had often heard the men say they had not made "a red cent to-day," but thought it was only in joke; did not know that any money had been made in the squad, but had heard officers outside ask if it was not a good place to make money; he had never heard Berney ask the men for money.

Officer *Dubois*, examined. Had had money offered him for taking a witness to a hotel, and keeping him there, instead of locking him up; he did not recollect whether it was $10 or $12; he had taken it; it was given him by Marcus Cicero Stanley, who had given him money three times; Berney saw him take it the first time; he (witness) had once received a pistol from the Erie Railroad Co., by permission of the Police Commissioners; John Enright had once given him $2, and he (witness) gave it to the Mayor, who sent it back to Enright; he had received money from mock auctions for parties aggrieved, but had never been paid for so doing; Sergeant Berney had cautioned him against taking money.

Officer *Daniel Harrigan*, of the Mayor's Squad, sworn: Had never been offered and never received any money; the complaining parties sometimes gave him dinner; did not know of any officer's being compensated; he had heard some grumbling among the men because they did not like the ticket-offices; he had heard that officers made money, and that they stood in the Hall doors to get business, but did not know that this was so; the Sergeants had not asked him for any money, nor had he heard them ask for any at the desk; he knew Brandt; Brandt's character was generally said to be bad; had been asked to subscribe to raise $40 for a present for Sergeant Berney's wife; he subscribed because he thought it would be better for him to do it; if there were to be any favors shown he wanted his share; he had an intimation that he had better give $5, and had consequently done so; he would not have given it under any other circumstances, as Berney was comparatively a stranger to him, and he was under no obligations to Berney.

The investigation was here adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

The Rev. J. L. Hatch Suspended by the Church of the Puritans.

At a meeting of the Church of the Puritans, held in their Lecture-room on Wednesday evening, to which the Rev. J. L. HATCH had been cited to answer the charge of heresy, in reference to his peculiar views upon the institution of the Christian Sabbath, the reverend gentleman presented a very lengthy document as his defence against the proceedings of the Church.

After accusing the Church of informality in their manner of citing him, and attributing their conduct to a mistake, which could only be made by reason of ignorance of the rules of Church discipline, he proceeded to argue that a Congregational Church was an institution into which could be legitimately gathered men of all creeds, as well as men desirous of obliviating the fundamental principles of all creeds—that by becoming a professor of Christianity, under the auspices of a Congregational Church, a man's religious liberty was enhanced, and he could think independently on all subjects, without the Church having any right left to it to call his mode of belief or of action in consequence of that belief into question.

He told the Church what was their duty in the premises, and asserted that the summary of principles set forth by the Church of the Puritans in their manual did not recognize any such institution as the Christian Sabbath. He next proceeded to state his belief in reference to that institution. He cited numerous authorities for his position, viz.: that the Ten Commandments had been abrogated even by the Westminster Assembly, (under whose authority the Shorter and Larger Catechisms were issued,) and other reverend bodies. He vindicated the right of Christians to all kinds of merriment, amusement and recreations on Sundays, and said that Paul had preached against the practice of observing the Sabbath day in common with other days which the ancients used to hold sacred.

As soon as he got through, the Church being satisfied as to his error, passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the avowed principles of the Rev. J. L. HATCH, and his general course of conduct relative to the observance of the Christian Sabbath and the abrogation of the Fourth Commandment, are such as justly call for the discipline of the Church, and that he be, and hereby is, admonished of the errors in his principles and conduct, and that he be suspended from fellowship and communion with this Church until the Church be satisfied with a change of his mind, or the Church take further action in the premises.

Immediately upon the passage of the above resolution, Mr. HATCH presented his protest against the action of the Church, which having been read by the clerk was ordered to lie on the table.

The meeting then adjourned. Mr. HATCH had with him an immense bundle of his tracts written by him, and approved by certain men that were of Jerusalem, which he offered for gratuitous circulation to the members of the church.

DEATH OF MRS. ABELL.—With emotions of deep regret and sympathy, we record the demise of Mrs. MARY ABELL, wife of A. S. ABELL, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Baltimore *Sun* and Philadelphia *Ledger*. In this community, so near to her country home, as it was where her excellent qualities commanded the love and respect of all who knew her, the announcement of her unexpected death will awaken in every breast the tenderest emotions of heartfelt sorrow.—*Sunmerfarm (Md.) Advocate.*

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The eighteenth anniversary of this Society was to have been celebrated last night, but owing to the storm the exercises were postponed until next week.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—It is understood that the Court of Sessions will proceed with the trial of parties for selling liquor without license to-day. The Judge has given notice that all convicted will be both fined and imprisoned. Yesterday PAT GALLAGHER, FELIX PATTERSON, JAS. SWEENEY, THOMAS O'CONNOR and DIEDRICH HEITMAN were arraigned for selling liquor without license, and pleaded not guilty.

BOLD BURGLARY.—The house of E. W. STAFFORD, No. 101 Adams-street, was entered by burglars Wednesday night, and robbed of silver ware and clothing, valued at $200. The silver ware was in a safe, which was taken by the thieves into the basement and forced open with an axe.

ECLECTIC M. D.'s.—Dr. D. E. SMITH has been elected President of the Kings County Eclectic Medical Society.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Several female peddlers of small wares have recently been arrested in Brooklyn for stealing from houses where they have called with the professed object of selling their wares.

SUFFOCATED.—An infant child was accidentally suffocated Wednesday night last by its mother, who resides at No. 19 Fulton-avenue. Coroner HORNS held an inquest.

Paintings of American Scenery.

Mr. FERDINAND REICHARDT, a German artist of ability, has been making a tour through this country with the object of illustrating its most striking features, in a series of engravings, shortly to be published. The drawings and paintings which he has thus accumulated are now on exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, in Tenth-street, and well deserve a visit. The collection is of a very catholic, not to say heterogeneous, character, and embraces all sorts of scenes, from the deck of the steamship *Washington* at sea, to the Mammoth Cave of [illegible] and the Falls of Niagara. Among the most elaborately finished of the subjects on which Mr. REICHARDT has bestowed his facile talent, are a view of Grace Church in New-York, which does justice to the architectural picturesque position and character of [illegible] and a series of glimpses into the Mammoth Cave, remarkable for reality and vividness of effect. There is an animated painting too of the Newport beach, at the bathing hour in the fashionable season, quite characteristic and noteworthy, and some very faithful renderings of the most striking points of view that break in upon the monotony of a Mississippi River voyage. Since the publication of Mr. [illegible]'s book some twenty years ago, no collection of American views nearly so complete as this of Mr. REICHARDT's has been [illegible]

[illegible]

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. COCHRANE, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his [illegible] and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. MCCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

THE
India-rubber Pen
IS
A NEW INSTRUMENT,
Manufactured under
GOODYEAR'S PATENT,
By the
INDIA-RUBBER PEN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.
And is for sale by
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
Generally.

These pens are superior to all other pens now in use, possessing all the good qualities of the quill, with none of the objectionable qualities of the steel pen.

India-Rubber Spring Bed.—Good Citizens, will you listen with attention? Don't buy a Spring bed until you have seen all; and if, after seeing all, you do not give us the preference, we will not complain. All [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] and No. 720 Broadway.

[illegible] the [illegible] proposed [illegible] be informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 459 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 459 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Harriott, Abbey & Co.'s
CAMELIA WATER
Is an entirely new article of
TOILET PERFUMERY,
and commends itself at once to the most cultivated and refined taste.
Principal Dépôt, Nos. 118 and 120 Maiden-lane.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Second Hand Safes.
We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 323 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

The Elliptic Spring Bed.
Will be universally used.—*Times.*
Needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The best comfortable we have ever tried.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country and by the Elliptic Bed Spring Company No. 378 Broadway, New-York.
Descriptive circulars sent on application.

A Card to the Public.—BARTHOLF SEWING MACHINE.—In answer to an advertisement in these columns, signed "A. BARTHOLF," I would state that the public need labor under no apprehension as to the limited number of machines I may have, for the control of extra facilities will enable me to supply the constant and increasing demand as heretofore.
D. J. LEVY, Agent Bartholf Sewing-Machine,
Office, No. 459 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Oreos Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c., depôt No. 132 Pearl-st., will remove, April 1, to No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Close of the Hair-dye Case.—The Press throughout the Union has published the strong statement of Dr. CHILTON, proclaiming CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE free from every thing deleterious. Its superiority cannot be assailed. Envy is silenced. The conspiracy is broken up. See CHILTON'S statement, at CRISTADORO'S, Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Hotellis Tablet Razor—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1268. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order, with plain or Bayadere bosoms, and warranted to fit, at the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 37 and 39 Williams-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

M. L. Hiller's European Express,
No. 3 Chambers-st., send likenesses, parcels, &c., by every steamer to England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Continent of Europe, at 25 cents.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per Day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $2. Meals as ordered.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. All wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 100 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these celebrated Machines—it has trebled within four months—fully proves the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 459 Broadway.

Barthelf's Sewing Machines,
REDUCED FROM $60 TO $45.
OFFICE No. 459 BROADWAY.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. D. J. LEVY, Agent.

Barthelf Sewing Machines.—As agreement for the sale of the above Machines with J. J. LEVY (of whom we understand D. J. LEVY is agent) having come to an end, the Barthelf Manufacturing Company will hereafter sell said Machines at their Manufactory, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York, and after the 1st of April next at their new show rooms No. — Broadway.
The Barthelf Machines advertised by "D. J. LEVY Agent," at a low price, are the balance of those purchased by J. J. LEVY from us, and amounting to about from fifty to seventy-five Machines. As J. J. LEVY purchased these Machines from us he is of course at liberty to sell them at what price he pleases, but after these are sold no more Barthelf Machines can be purchased below their former greatly reduced regular prices. Our contract with J. J. LEVY was one by which we simply agreed to sell him Barthelf Machines for cash, and nothing else. D. J. LEVY or D. J. LEVY have been or now are, our agents.
A. BARTHOLF,
Secretary of the Barthelf Manufacturing Co.

RUPTURE CURED—BY MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Rooms for ladies with female attendant.

Fresh Strawberries.—The first of the season have been received to-day by WILLIAM TAYLOR, No. 858 Broadway. They are unusually large, and of delicious flavor.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—SANDERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 1, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Dr. ASTON, SAMUEL WILLIAM JOHNSON to FRANCES ANN, third daughter of Edward F. Sanderson, all of this City.

HEPBURN—BAMBER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 2, by the Rev. J. S. Holme, Mr. PETER A. HEPBURN to E. LOUISE, daughter of Captain John S. Bamber, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

MCLEAN.—In this City, on last evening, after a lingering illness, LOUISA ELINOR, daughter of Henry and Mary McLean, aged 1 year, 9 months and 7 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her grandfather, Abram E. Debois, No. 304 Madison-st., at 3½ P. M., this day. The remains will be interred at Springville, Staten Island, to-morrow morning.

TIMOLAT.—In this City, on Thursday, March 3, of congestion of the lungs, LOUIS J. TIMOLAT, Jr., eldest son of the late Louis J. Timolat, Esq., of this City, aged 38 years and

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A TENEMENT HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, with all the modern improvements, situated in Bleecker-st., between Thompson and Sullivan-sts. Apply to JOHN DUNHAM, No. 1 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 19 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Apply to JOHN DUNHAM, No. 1 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 20 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Apply to JOHN DUNHAM, No. 1 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 22 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Apply to JOHN DUNHAM, No. 1 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 24 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Apply to JOHN DUNHAM, No. 1 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST AND FOUND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FURNITURE.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL.

STEAMBOATS.

RAILROADS.

SHIPPING.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

See Matters on Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.

Stocks and Bonds, Page 3.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—CONSTIPATION.—This grim scourge of innumerable evils, by its slow but insidious attacks, has brought many to a premature grave. The sufferer will find an effective remedy in the above medicine. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.
Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.
Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.